REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,767.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months ..Rs. 24 } Postage Extra.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
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a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4 „ „
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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "CASHMERE," 1,092 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander F. Cotton, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 27th Dec. 1873, at 4 P.M.

December 1873.		January 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	27	Leave Tuticorin	4
„ Ratnagherry	28	„ Colombo	5
„ Vingorla	28	„ Galle	6
„ Goa	29	„ Negapatam	9
„ Carwar	29	„ Pondicherry	10
„ Mangalore	30	„ Madras	12
„ Cannanore	31	„ Coconada	14
„ Tellicherry	31	„ Vizagapatam	15
„ Calicut	Jan. 1	„ Bimlipatam	15
„ Beypore	1	„ Gopnalpore	16
„ Cochin	2	„ Palor Point	17
„ Colochel	2	Arrive CALCUTTA	19
„ Alleppy	2		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

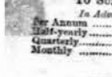
The s.s. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 2nd January 1874, at 2 P.M.

Jan. 1874.		Jan. 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	2	Leave BUSREH	21
„ Kurrachee	6	„ Fao	21
„ Guadur	7	„ Kuweit	22
„ Muscat	9	„ Bushire	23
„ Bunder Abbas	11	„ Lingah	25
„ Lingah	13	„ Bunder Abbas	30
„ Bahrein	15	„ Muscat	Feb. 1
„ Bushire	17	„ Guadur	3
„ Busreh	17	„ Kurrachee	7
„ Mahomerah	17	Arrive BOMBAY	9
Arrive BUSHIRE	18		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, and an Extra Steamer every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 26th December 1873 at 2 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 810 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. D. Hetherington, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 29th December 1873 at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 2nd January 1874 at 2 P.M.

Until further notice the extra steamers leaving Bombay and Kurrachee on every Monday will call at VERAWULI, PORE-BUNDER, and CUTCH MANDVIE both ways.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

SURAT AND GOGO STEAM FERRY, UNDER CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply every day each way between SURAT and GOGO (Sundays excepted.)

FARES.

First Class	Rs. 5 0 0
Second Class	3 0 0
Third Class	1 8 0
Horses	4 0 0
Carriages	4 0 0

The Steamers leave Surat and Gogo in the morning according to the state of the tide between the hours of 5 A.M. and 9 A.M.

The Steam-ship leaving Surat on Saturdays proceeds direct to Bhownuggur, and starts from that port every Monday morning.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents—

Messrs. SYED KHOOTBOODIN, at Surat.
Messrs. DINKER NARRAYEN, at Gogo.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 17th December 1873.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

UNDER Contract with Government, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

	1st Class.			2nd Class.			3rd Class.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Oorun	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	0
Hog Island	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	0
Oolwa	3	0	0	0	12	0	0	6	0
Rewas	2	0	0	0	12	0	0	6	0
Dhurumtur	2	8	0	1	0	0	0	8	0
Thull	2	8	0	1	0	0	0	4	0
Alibaugh	3	0	0	1	4	0	0	6	0
Rewdunda	4	0	0	1	8	0	0	8	0

The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and returning leaves Oolwa at 12 noon.

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Boats leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A.M., and returning leaves Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Thull, Alibaugh, and Rewdunda Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 3 P.M., and returning leaves Rewdunda at 5 A.M.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 17th December 1873.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. NEERA.

THE Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, 300 H.P., Captain C. C. Cousins, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL on or about the 28th February 1874.

RATES OF FARES FOR PASSENGERS.

To LIVERPOOL, 1st CLASS..... Rs. 500 } Exclusive of
Ditto 2nd CLASS..... „ 350 } Wines, &c.

For Freight and Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 15th November 1873.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE new, First-class fast Passenger Steam-ship FLORA, 2,320 Tons, 250 H.P. expressly built for the Trade with will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 10th January 1874. This Steamer has really good accommodation for Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE

(Including a liberal Table, exclusive of Wines and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.)

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		Deck.
To Trieste	£43	0	£33	0	£19-0
To Port Said	£33	0	£23	0	£14-6
To Suez	£32	8	£22	0	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to Messrs. Wilhelm Reisser, Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 19th December 1873.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PENS.

by all Dealers throughout the World.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 29th December, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. VENETIA, (2,736 Tons, and 450 H. P.) Captain W. C. Angove, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 22nd December 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 30th December, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TRAVANCORE, (1,950 tons and 400 H.P.,) will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any parcel of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not indorsed in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 27th December.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 16th December 1873.

PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the Company's Steamers leaving Bombay on the following dates, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton :—

2nd March 1874.
16th do.
30th do.
13th April 1874.
27th do.
11th May 1874.

PASSAGE MONEY (Exclusive of Liquors).

First Class..... Rs. 660
Second Class..... Rs. 360

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row.

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS.

ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY, AND ARTISTIC.

GLASGOW, 46, Washington Street. | LONDON, 84, Upper Thames Street.

New Works.—Possilpark, Glasgow.

See Fifth Edition of Catalogue, containing 3,500 new designs in Rain Water Goods, Railing and Gates, Tomb Railing, Terminals, Cresting, Verandahs, Conservatories, Covered Ways, Balconies, Fountains, Columns & Lamps, School Fittings, Washhand Basins, Closets and Urinals, Baths and Troughs.

ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference to a firm in England.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO. 40, Meadow Street.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 2 o'clock P.M., at their rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40 :—

3 ladies grey shirtings, 4 cases chintzes, 3 cases fancy goods, 2 cases oil painting pictures, 1 case mock jet and gold jewellery consisting of earrings, brooches, bracelets, lockets, necklets, neck chains, stud buttons, sleeve buttons of gold, ivory, coral, crosses, pendants, shirt studs, &c., &c.

On account and at the risk of Abdoolhusen Heerjeebhoy :—
C. & C.—405-75—4 cases ultramarine per Asia fish.
Do. —725 2 6 cases do. „ Balkam-h.
N.V.—1,356-75—12 cases do. „ s.s. Galatea.

On account and risk of Eshimbhoy Momoojee :—
C. & C.—225-35—4 cases ultramarine per Teviotdale.
Do. —314-21—4 cases do. „ do.

On account of whom it may concern :—
J N—1 case China silk, ex Bokhara.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE DIAMOND AND PEARL AND GOLD JEWELLERY AND SILVER WARE.

On TUESDAY, the 6th proximo, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 1 o'clock precisely, at their Rooms, No. 40, Meadow Street, the following valuable Jewellery, which they have received from Mr. H. A. Suntook, sole administrator to the estate of Dinshaw alias Hormusji, widow of the late Ardaseer Hormusjee Suntook, the following valuable Jewellery consisting of large pearl two rows bangles, pearl necklace, pearl ear rings, pearl and diamond tumbmore, diamond earrings, diamond and pearl ear ornaments, diamond, ruby, and enamel rings, and loosed pearls, gold bangles, neck chain, gold and silver snuff boxes and other gold ornaments, silver trays, &c., &c.

The above jewellery will be on view from the 30th instant.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

24th December 1873.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER. No. 7, MEADOW STREET.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new light Palanquin Office Shigram, built to order by Lawrence and Co., with very handsome fast-trotting Grey Arab Horse and Harness. The above to be seen by giving one day's previous notice to the Undersigned.

Also,

One second-hand Malvern Dog-cart, with lamps in good order.

Two handsome new boat-shaped small Open Carriages painted dark blue and dark green, lining to match, indepture for one or pair.

One English-built nearly new, light Mail Phaeton painted dark green, lining to match, by William Cole.

Also

A first-class new light Office Shigram, painted dark green, lining to match, with lamps. The above Shigram sold under guarantee of material and workmanship.

A nearly new English-built Miniature Brougham, with lamps and shafts, by J. Henderson.

One ditto Self-driving Phaeton.

HARNESSES.

A fresh batch of new brass and plated mounted Dog-cart, Buggy and Carriage Harnesses, double-stitched and neat, with round reins.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 24th December 1873.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Blackwood Mahogany, Rosewood and French Polish-d Furniture, rich star cut glassware Plated and Porcelain wares, 5 and 12 light chandeliers by Nash, 4 and 5 light hanging argand lustres, 2 and 3 light wall brackets, handsomely painted frosted globe and vase lamps, clocks, marble and Parian figures, handsome large-sized pier glasses in gilt frames, rich engravings, a rosewood self-acting piano, China garden seats and pots with plants, &c., at No. 49, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th Dec., sale commencing at or about 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction at the above-named residence, the very valuable household furniture, &c., the same comprising rich star cut glassware, hand-some dinner dessert and breakfast services, best electro-plated ware, handsomely carved substantial blackwood mah gany, ebonywood and French polished furniture such as large-size divan, sofa and reclining couches, drawing-room, pier, card, writing and side tables, a set of dining tables in 8 pieces for 20 persons, another set of 3 pieces for 8 persons, sideboard, drawing room, easy, cradle, reclining, rocking and drawing room chairs, mahogany and ebonywood round tables, ebonywood couches, folding screens, teapoys, flower and fern stands, per tables with marble tops, a solid mahogany square pianoforte by Broadwood, a rosewood self-acting piano with 3 barrels, large size pier glasses in gilt frames, cheval glasses, rich engraving in maple gilt and fancy frames, 5 and 12 light chandeliers by Nash, 4 and 5 light hanging argand lustres, 2 and 3 light wall brackets, table and hanging argand lamps, vase lamps, handsomely painted frosted globe and vase lamps, clocks, table ornaments, marble and Parian figures, imitation fruits and flowers in domes, flower vases carpets, table cover, water filter, wire gauze dish covers, table cutlery, glass bells rested on snake pattern, cast iron pools, China garden seats, and pots, with plants, &c., &c.

Catalogues with full particulars will be ready this evening, and the whole is now on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR PERFUMERY AND TOILETRIES FROM THE WELL-KNOWN AND CELEBRATED MAKERS, G. F. C. WARD & CO. ex S.S. COROMANDEL.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, an Invoice of perfumery and medicine, consisting of peppermint and assorted lozenges and comfits, Schiltiz Powders, bath-taste of soda, tartaric acid, preserved ginger, cinnamon and peppermint, glycerine, Daily's carminative, brandy bitters, assorted essences, swelling salts, aromatic venigrete, lavender water, eau de luce, milk of roses, gold of roses, lavender, verbina, and golden oil, Circassian cream, cold cream, macassar pomade, rose lip salve, camphorated and Victoria dentifrice, tooth brushes, hair powder, puffs and boxes, Jamaica pomatums, &c.

SALE of 1st and 2nd class Moulmein Teak Logs, Board, and Scantlings, saved from the wrecked ship Montpelier.

On SATURDAY next, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on account of whom it may concern, at the Teak and Mazagon Land Timber Depot, where they now lie, the undermentioned cargo of timber received from the wrecked ship Montpelier, consisting of

1,070 Tons First Class Logs.
340 Do. Do. Do.
53 Do. Boards.
2 Do. Scantlings.
25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelain ware, a full-toned rosewood cottage piano, by Hall, chewark, pictures, table ornaments, book, plants, goats, &c., at the Colaba Depot.

On SATURDAY next, the 27th instant, sale commencing precisely at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction at his residence, the whole of the house-old furniture, &c., of Captain Holt, Commandant Colaba Sanitarium and Depot, the same comprises plain neat glasswares, handsome white metal late and gold dinner and white buff gold and painted transparent Chi a dessert services, electroplated cruet frame, bread basket, sugar and cream, ice pitcher and pail, table spoons and forks in Sheffield nagany case, table and chamber candlesticks and neatly carved blackwood furniture, such as a dining table in 4 pieces, drawing room, dressing and washing tables conversation couches in pairs, drawing room, folding and with arm chairs, sideboard, whatnot, chiffonier, ottoman, hat-stands, iron bedstead, clothes press, wardrobe with solid mahogany chest of drawers in 2 pieces, by Ross and Co., white deal wood case, mahogany towel horses, screens, pictures, table ornaments, flower vases, plat d and bronze pedestal, argand lamps, a full toned rosewood cottage piano by J. H. Schwart drawing room, carpet, pigeon hole press, croquet sets, bath, dispense, and cook room furniture and utensils reading books, plants, goats &c.

Catalogues with full particulars are being published, and the above will be on view on and from the morning of the 24th inst.

SALE of Fresh Oilmans' stores from the well-known and celebrated Purveyors, Cross and Blackwell, just landed ex s.s. Coromandel.

On SATURDAY next, the 27th day of December, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their rooms, an invoice of fresh Oilmans'or, consisting of assorted pickles, mush room, catsup, Harvey sauce, raspberry vinegar, essence of anchovy, assorted syrup, essence of coffee salad oil, white wine vinegar, Durham mustard, tapioca, pearl barley, assorted tart fruits, (1 lb. tins), assorted jams and jellies, Oxford and Bologna sausages, red herrings, assorted soups, Vanilla mooch bloaters, fresh herrings, lobsters, green peas, Blackwell's whitebait, Lancashershire mushrooms, herrings a la sardines, Milton oysters, potted meats, Moores's cocoa and nibs, and Wiltshire bacon, Cheddar and Berkley cheese, Worcestershire sauce, &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 24th December 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF CHIARINI'S ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS,

JUNCTION OF CRUICKSHANK AND ESPLANADE MARKET ROADS.

SIGNOR G. CHIARINI.....Proprietor and Director.
Mr. J. S. TRIMBLE.....Advance Agent.

THIS EVENING, WEDNESDAY, 24TH DEC.

THE BEST PROGRAMME OF THE SEASON.

POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class (Arm Chairs) Lower Circle..... Rs. 3
Second Class (Chairs) ..... „ 2
Third Class Seats .....Eight Annas.

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co. Tickets to be had at the Circus Ticket Office, from 11 A.M. to 5 P.M.
Doors open at 7-30 P.M. Performance to commence at 8-30 sharp.

SMOKING STRICTLY PROHIBITED!!!

NOTICE.—All Accounts against the Company to be sent to the Office at the Circus every MONDAY, from 2 to 3 o'clock P.M.

LAST FAMILY PERFORMANCE, FRIDAY, 26TH DECEMBER.

LAST GRAND AFTERNOON MATINEE, SATURDAY, 27TH DECEMBER.

LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK!! LAST WEEK!!!

TO-NIGHT! FIRST APPEARANCE OF THE GREAT MIKADO JAPANESE TROUPE, NUMBERING FIFTEEN PERFORMERS, AT THE GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. THE FIVE STICK JUGGLER, By Mr. Tookoodoo.
2. THE AERIAL SUSPENSION, Two bamboos balanced on the feet, and on these two bamboos two Children, of 7 and 3 years of age, will perform aerial suspension and gymnastical feats, balanced by Mr. Takekoodoo.
CHILDREN—Buekenoodoo and Otookoo.
3. THE BUTTERFLY TRICK, By Miss Okosna.
4. THE JAR EVOLUTION, By Mr. Osakoo.
5. Part First will conclude with the FLOURISHING TREE, which will reach the roof of the Theatre, balanced by Mr. Okasa, and over-walked by the boy Otookoo.

INTERVAL OF FIFTEEN MINUTES.

PART II.

6. THE THREE MINIATURE CLOWNS, Buekenoodoo, Otookoo, and Eohekenoodoo.
7. AERIAL TOP SPINNING, By Mr. Osakoo.
8. THE COMPOSITE OBELISK, By the Gun Elastic Boy.
9. The Evening's Entertainment will conclude with the INFANT GYMNAST on the THREE ANGULAR LADDERS, 30 feet high, balanced on the shoulder, By Mr. Maza.

THESE FEATS MUST BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Family Tickets for Three, Rs. 10.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Gallery	Rs. 2
Stalls	„ 3	Pit	„ 1

Children under 12 years of age, Half Price.

Doors open at 8 P.M. Performance to commence at 9 exactly. Seats may be secured and Plan to be seen at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, and Co., also at the Door of Theatre.

A. FEITELSOHN, Manager.

A GRAND SPECIAL AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE FOR FAMILIES AND SCHOOLS Will take place ON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27TH, 1873.

Performance to commence at 3-30 o'clock precisely.

For further particulars see Hand Bills.

TOWN HALL. ITALIAN OPERA CONCERT COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE NEXT SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT. WILL BE GIVEN TO-DAY, DECEMBER 24TH, 1873.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats.....Rs. 4
Family Ticket (to admit Three) 10
Unreserved Seats.....2

Full particulars may be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co., where a Plan of the Hall can be seen and Seats secured.

Performance will commence at 5-30 P.M.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE. THE ITALIAN OPERA CONCERT COMPANY will give their first of a Series of Performance in the above Theatre ON FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26TH, 1873.

For particulars see Programmes.

W. BURTON, Business Manager.

TOWN HALL. MADAME ARABELLA GODDARD Begs to announce that she will give A GRAND CONCERT, UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF THE RIGHT HON'BLE Mrs. DEANE, IN THE TOWN HALL, ON TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 30TH, Assisted by MRS. SMYTHE (Soprano) AND SIGNOR SUSINI (Basso).

CONDUCTOR—SIGNOR INZOLI.

Box Plan is open at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co., where Seats may be secured.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Reserved Seats Rs. 5. Family Ticket, to admit three, Rs. 12. Unreserved Rs. 3. Family Ticket, for three, Rs. 6. Admission Rs. 1.

Concert to commence at 5-30 p.m. Carriages may be ordered for 7 p.m.

NOTICE.—Family Tickets can only be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST of Mr. JOHN TREACHER in our FIRM CEASED on the 30TH NOVEMBER last.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

23rd December 1873.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. 1st JUNE 1873.

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, and CHILDREN'S BOOT and SHOE MANUFACTURERS, NEAR THE ORIENTAL BANK, BOMBAY.

RUSSELL & Co. have just received a large supply of LADIES' and CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES, MADE TO ORDER.

Gentlemen's Enamel Hessian Boots	Rs. 25 per Pair.
Do. Peel's Patent Leather Boots	„ 30 „
Cavalry and Infantry Regulation Spurs	„ 20 „
and Chains, complete	„ 8 „

All Orders must be accompanied with a Remittance.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.

F. ROWLAND, CONTRACTOR FOR ARMY ACCOUTREMENTS, BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MILITARY, SADDLERY, AND HARNESS, CAVALRY, INFANTRY, AND POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, &c., &c.,

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LEATHER MACHINE BANDS, FIRE ENGINE HOSE AND BUCKETS MADE TO ORDER. LEATHER and MATERIALS for REPAIRS of HORSE ARTILLERY and CAVALRY EQUIPMENTS SUPPLIED to REGIMENTAL OFFICERS at MODERATE RATES.

LAMPS & LAMPS!!

FOR KEROSINE & PETROLEUM, PARAFFIN.

WRIGHT AND BUTLER, MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS, BIRMINGHAM.

Photographs and Books on application. "Greatly improved designs. American Burners if desired. Chandeliers in great variety. Patentees of the celebrated "ECLIPSE."—NO CHIMNEY BURNER!

All Orders must be sent through an English House or accompanied by 60 days' draft.

BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT.

SOLE BOMBAY AGENTS FOR THE NOTED GRAND SQUARE "SYMPATHETIC" PIANOFORTE.

PIANOS AND HARMONIUMS, FOR SALE OR HIRE.

NEW MUSIC BY EVERY MAIL.

CONCERTINAS, BANJOS, GUITARS, TAMBOURINES, VIOLINS, AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS, COMPLETE ASSORTMENTS ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Our New catalogues of Musical Instruments and Music, and of Military Band Instruments, are now ready, and copies will be forwarded upon application.

S. ROSE & CO., 10, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES.

FANCY BAZAAR.

MESSRS. WATSON & Co. have much pleasure in announcing that they have opened a FANCY BAZAAR, well stocked with a choice selection of fancy articles, suitable for Presents for CHRISTMAS and the NEW YEAR.

OPEN DAILY FROM TEN O'CLOCK.

WATSON & COMPANY, CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MILLINERY.

MRS. JACOB HUNT, MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

HAS JUST OPENED IN BOTH HER ESTABLISHMENTS, ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN BONNETS, HATS, DRESSES, AND EVERY DETAIL OF MILLINERY.

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S SPECIAL KIT FOR OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.	
Deck Suits	12	0	to	20	0	
Overland Suits, All-wool	22	0				
Warm Suits (Scotch Tweed)		35	0			
Overcoats or Inverness Capes	20	0	to	45	0	
Dressing Gowns	8	8	to	23	0	
Pyjamas	3	0	to	8	8	
Oxford Shirts, each				6	0	
White Shirts, each				4	8	
Printed Cambric Shirts	4	0	to	4	8	
Wool Flannel Shirts (all New Patterns)				8	0	
Silk and Wool Shirts				8	8	
Spun Silk Shirts				11	0	
Cardigan Jacket, very warm				2	8	
Under-Vests	3	8	to	6	0	

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.	
Under Pants	6	0	to	8	0	
Overland Trunks	22	0	to	40	0	
Best Solid Leather				50	0	
Extra S ze Leather				65	0	
Neck-tie Rugs				25	0	
Black-bi'e Circular Tops				32	0	
Sovereign Belts				3	4	
Tiffin Baskets				18	0	
Courier Bags	5	0	to	10	8	
Solled Linen Bags	5	0	to	6	0	
Sponge Bags				2	0	
Hair Bru hes in Leather Case, per pair				9	0	
Travelling Pillows				2	0	
Rug Straps	1	8	to	2	8	
Waterproof Suits, complete				23	0	
Travelling Caps				3	8	

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.	
Cholera Belts				3	0	
Warm Gloves				2	0	
Warm Mufflers				3	0	
Gent's-Scarfs, Knot or for Pin or Ring	2	0	to	3	8	
Paper collars, per dozen				0	12	
Linen Collars, all New Shapes				6	0	
Shalespeare, with Colour-ed Tie attached				6	8	
Cotton Socks, per dozen	11	8	to	20	0	
Warm Merino, per dozen	15	8	to	25	0	
Cambric Handkerchiefs	5	0	to	18	8	
Silk Umbrellas				11	4	
Long Rugs & Scotch Man's	15	0	to	30	0	
Blankets				11	0	
Overland Chairs, best Beech	7	8	to	12	8	

A LARGE STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING ALWAYS ON HAND.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN EIGHT HOURS.

BADHAM AND COMPANY. 23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

SALE of Messrs. PAYNE & Co.'s WINES and SPIRITS, at further Reduced Prices. See detailed List in MONDAY'S Paper.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

FOR SALE.

BASS' INDIA PALE ALE, bottled by the LONDON and BURTON BOTTLED BEER Co.

Cases 3 Dozen Quarts.....Rs. 5 12 0 per doz.
„ 6 „ Pints..... „ 4 0 0 „

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

JUST LANDED PER P. & O. STEAMER LOMBARDY A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF REDGATE & CO.'S HAMS AND BACON.

PRIME YORK HAMS, in Canvas .. per lb. Rs. 0 15 0, Cash.
WILTSHIRE BACON, in sides of about 27 lbs..... „ Rs. 0 12 0, Cash.

PER S.S. TENIOT.

BASS' BEER, BOTTLED BY CAMERON AND SAUNDERS, IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

Casks of 3 dozen Quarts	per doz. Rs.	5 12 0
„ 6 dozen Pints	„	3 12 0
„ 4 dozen Imperial Pints	„	4 12 0

CLARETS. BREAKFAST AND DINNER CLARETS, IN QUARTS AND PINTS.

STILL HOCKS AND SPARKLING MOSELLE, LANDING PER S.S. DUKE, QUARTS AND PINTS.

THE BICHE LATOUR'S CELEBRATED COGNAC VIEUX, Green Label, per dozen Rs. 24 0 0
COGNAC VIEUX, White Label, „ „ 21

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY, 23RD DECEMBER.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ..... 1s. 10¼d.
Credit Bills, do. ..... 1s. 10¾d.
Documents, do. ..... 1s. 10⅝d. to 1s. 10¾d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight ..... 1s. 10⅞d.
Credit, do. ..... 1s. 10 3/16d.
Documents, do. ..... 1s. 10¼d.
Bank Bills, demand ..... 1s. 9½d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99½d.
Do demand ..... 100 3/16d.

On Madras 30 days' sight ..... par
Do. demand ..... par

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. to 224.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per cent. 114¼
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ... ...103½
15 years' Debenture Loans 109½
10 years' do. do. 105
Ditto per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...114½
Do. Do. Market Rate 114½
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid, up of 1871 and 1872 ..... ½ per cent. prem.
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872 ...4 " "
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond ..... 113 ex coupon.

Five-and-a-half per cent. ... ... 110 to 110½
Four & half per cent. 106

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand		4 per cent.
Fixed Loans on	do. to 3 months'	5½ "
Do.	do. over 3 do.	6½ "
Do.	on Merchandize	7½ "
Cash Credit	do. to 3 months'	6½ "
Do.	do. over 3 do.	6½ "
Do.	do.	7½ "
Bank Bills		6½ "
Mercantile Paper		6 "

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-13-6
Carolus	" 736
Mexican Dollars	" 222
France	" 126
Bar Silver	" 107½
Gold Leaf	" 17-2½
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch ...	17-6
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch	17-5

FREIGHT REPORT.

TUESDAY EVENING.

The ship Mistress of the Sea, 1,760 tons, fixed 1,500 bales for Liverpool at £2-7-6. Steamers dull and unchanged.

London	Cotton	No ship
	Cases	
	Seeds	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships ,, ...	£2 10s. 0d. nominal.
	Myrabolams	£2 5s. 0d.
	Dour bills	£1 10s.
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d.
Havre ...	Cotton	No ship.
	Coffee	
Overland Steamers—		
London		£3 15s. 0d.
Venice		£3 7s. 6d.
Trieste		£3 10s. 0d.
Liverpool		£3 10s. 0d.
Havre Cotton		£3 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via	Wheat	£3 5s. 0d.
Suez Canal ...	Seeds	£3 5s. 0d.
	Cotton	£3 5s. 0d. at £3 7s. 6d.
China ...	Steamers Cotton	Rs. 30 per ton.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta ...Sail		Rs. 4 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5p.ct.	Agra Bank	86
72,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,460
10,000	500	all	12 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ...	770
10,000	500	100	12 p.ct.	Do 2nd Ess. Issue	270
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	265
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	450 nl.
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	20)
10,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	132
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

PRESS COMPANIES.

1500	5,000	2,850	180 ps.	Akbar Cotton Press Co....	1,690
200	2,000	1,100	150ds.	Albert Co. Kurrachee....	890
100	500	all	15 ps.	Albert Ginning Co.....	500
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.....	215
150	12,000	1,000	100ps.	Apollo Press Co.....	6,000
200	2,500	all	...	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,400
200	2,500	all	200ps.	Bombay Press Co.....	1,075
200	500	all	50 p.s.	Do New	275
350	1,000	1,000	100 ps.	Broach Cotton Co	950
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	900
500	1,500	all	40 "	Colaba Press Co.....	4,220
1000	2,000	all	250ps.	East India Press Co.....	2,700
1000	5,000	all	500 "	Fort Press Co.....	5,500
300	2,000	1,800	75 ps.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	450
100	1,000	all	70 ps.	Fremel Press Co	655
1000	5,000	1,667	75 ps.	Imperial Press Co.....	775
400	400	350	60 ps.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	590
1000	2,000	...	...	...	1,900
1000	7,000	750	125 ps.	Prince of Wales Press....	1,800
1000	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.....	880
1000	950	750	135 ps.	Scinde Press Co.....	900
1000	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	1,125
1000	1,500	1,250	Rs. 80	Victoria Press, Madras..	1,175
1000	850	all	80 ps.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
1000	1,000	all	80 ps*	Vokart United Press Co.	925

* Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 9 3 0	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock	243
.....	£20	10 9 1 2 5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	13 10 0 2	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£16	19 0 5 1	do.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	12,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land C	1385
2,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	112
750	2,000	2,000	30p.s.	Mazagon Land	930
6,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	390

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,350	all	112½ ps.	Alexandra Spinning	1,540
300	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,760
800	2,000	all	...	Bhowanipur M. & P. Co.	1,900
900	1,000	all	60*	Bombay United	1,340
1,500	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	175
2,500	2,000	all	50p.	Dhurumsey Spinning ...	1,750
750	2,000	all	200p.s.	Great Eastern	2,600
750	1,000	all	...	Jeevraj Ballo Mills	1,200
1,500	1,000	all	75 p.s.	Manockji Petit's	1,455
900	1,000	all	100p.s.	Morsarjee Spinning	1,300
800	2,500	a l	150p.s.	Oriental	3,650
600	2,500	400	200p.s.	Royal	2,150
500	1,000	1 all	...	Soonderdas Spinning.....	1,575

* Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation.		
.....	95	19¼	...	Bank of China..... 1
.....	250	2	Mar. '68	Central Bank..... 1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank 1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula..... 1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank 0

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

There has been no change in the state of the market, which continues extremely dull, and prices still have a downward tendency. The majority of importers are as yet not willing to agree to the lower offers now being made by dealers, but with the advancing tendency of sterling exchange they will very likely have to give way shortly. In the meantime business will to some extent be restricted by the approach of the Christmas holidays. The following sales are reported to have taken place yesterday :—

600 pieces Grey Shirtings	44 in. 39 yds. 9 lbs. at	Rs. 6	4 0
500 ,, ,, ,,	40 in. 39 yds. 8½ lbs. at	,, 5	9 0
500 ,, ,, ,,	54 in. 39 yds. 11 lbs. at	,, 7	12 0
3,000 ,, ,, Mulls	40 in. 20 yds. at Rs. 1 4 0 to	,, 1	12 0

COTTON.

Reuter's of the 22nd reports the Liverpool market as closing weaker, with Surats depressed. Excepting, a further decline of ⅛ cent. in the price of Mid. Uplands, which stands at 16 cents per lb, we have no change to notice. Fair Dhollerah still continues to be quoted at 5¾ per lb. Sales amount to 10,000 bales, of which 2,500 are Surats, and of which 2,000 are on account of speculation and for export. The receipts at Liverpool are on the day only 3,000 bales, and those at U. S. ports about 30,000. Business at Manchester is restricted by the Christmas holidays. In the cotton market here there is a very small demand, and consequently sellers are obliged to make a concession of Re. 1 in old cotton and of Rs. 2 in new descriptions. The following are our closing quotations :—

Old	Dholleras	Rs. 177 to	Rs. 182
,,	Oomrawuttee	,, 178 to	,, 182
,,	Sawginned	,, 187 to	,, 189
,,	Vingoris	,, 178 to	,, 180
New	Oomrawuttee, Feb. delivery.....	,, 208 to	,, 209
,,	Akote ,, ,, ...	,, 211 to	,, 213
,,	Broach M. G. March ,, ...	,, 230 to	,, 231
,,	Hingunghaut Jan. ,, ...	,, 242 to	,, 244
,,	Dhollera April ,, ...	,, 190 to	,, 192

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

50 candies	Old Dhollera,.....	Rs. 170	
15 ,,	,, Barsee	,, 185	
75 ,,	,, Verawul.....	,, 162½-168	
50 ,,	,, Unjar	,, 186-176	
250 ,,	New Hingunghaut, Feb.	,, 242	
50 ,,	,, ,, ,, ...	,, 245	
50 ,,	,, Nuggur	,, 204	
25 ,,	,, ,, ...	,, 205	
25 ,,	,, ,, ...	,, 203	
50 ,,	,, Oomrawuttee, F. P. B.....	,, 209	

YARNS.

There is no business doing, prices are quite nominal.

METALS.

No change; and no sales are reported.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
23	Prince Patrick	Whisbart	Liverpool, Aug. 12.
	Inspector	Thomas	Liverpool, July 31.
	Euphrates (s)	Melvill	Vingoria, Dec. 23.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Johnna	Mowat	Korrachee.
	Sir E. B. Carnac (s).	McNeill	Coast and Carwar.

The steamer Oorun, Nacoda, to Coast and Cutch, obtained her port clearance yester day.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—

Ship Lady Allan, to Liverpool.
Barque Sham Rock, to New York.
Brig Md. Cadur Bux, to Colaspurpatam and Tuticorin.

GALLE.

ARRIVAL.

Dec.
20 Lombardy (s)..... ..... Bombay.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteriological Observations made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude 18 deg. 53m. 45s. N., Longitude 4h. 51m., 12-3 East. Height of Barometer above the Sea—37 fee

December 1873.	Mean of Observations taken at 6 A.M., 10 A.M., 2 P.M., 6 P.M., and 10 P.M.							Wind.	
	Barometer reduced to 32 deg. Fah.	Temperature of the air	Wet-bulb Thermometer	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity of Air.	Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=1.)	Maximum temperature of Air read at 10 P.M. / Minimum temperature of Air read at 6 A.M.	General Direction.	Movements in 24 hours.
	In.	O	O	O			O O		Mls
15	29·930	79·7	71·0	67·1	·663	0·0	87·7 72·7	ESE., ENE., NE., WNW., NW., NNW., N	210
16	30·001	80·4	67·7	60·6	·530	0·0	89·2 73·2	N., NE., E., ENE., NE., NW., NNW., N., ESE.	338
17	30·013	79·5	67·8	61·2	·580	0·0	87·6 73·6	ESE., E., ENE., NE., NW., NNW., N.	294
18	29·980	76·4	68·8	66·1	·692	0·0	82·0 68·7	N., NNE., NE., ENE., NW., NNW., NNE.	229
19	29·918	75·7	67·6	63·5	·663	0·0	82·0 67·0	NNE., N., NE., NW., N.	230
20	29·896	76·1	68·9	65·4	·696	1·0	82·1 69·0	N., NE., NNW., NW., NNW., NNE., N.	220
21	29·938	76·0	69·7	66·8	·735	3·0	81·7 68·1	NNE., NE., NW., NNW., N., E.	214

DAILY IMPORTS.—23RD DECEMBER.

Riga, s, 100 kegs lead ore, Ruttonjee Jewraz.
Athol, s, 39 packages papers, Bhicoo Sazba and Co. ; 15 cases papers and 1 case rubber, Essoobhoy Ebramjee ; 2 cases medicine, Ardaseer Framjee Moos and Co. ; 20 cases mosselle, Manockjee Jamsetjee.
Clarence, 100 boxes beer, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons ; 70 bales printing papers, Doosabhoy Merwanjee and Co.
Alnwick Castle, 6 cases hardware, Dewjee Canjee ; 185 packages gun powder, Ebram Abdool Hussun ; 150 cases oilmanstores, Surufally Heptoola.

FROM GENOA.

Persia, s, 8 cases butter, Hajee Esmail Fazul.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Shanghai, 66 casks fire-clay, Rustomjee Sorajee and Co. ; 15 casks iron rice bowls, F. Moosabhoy ; 10 cases sulphuric acid, Mahomedally Tyabally.

DAILY EXPORTS.—23RD DECEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Vicksburg, 47 bales cotton, Godraz Merthan ; 28 cases oilbanum, Framjee, Sealy and Co. ; 23 bales cotton, Ascuron Khingar.
Minstrel of the Seas, 600 bags linseed, Samjee Veerjee.
Riga, s, 44 bales cotton, Dhunjee Sorpall and Co. ; 63 bales cotwool, Soonderdass Mooljee ; 25 bales wool, Hassum Hajee Meetha ; 55 bales cotton, Dhurumsey Parsotum ; 28 bales cotton, Ragowjee Bhagu ; 100 bales cotton. Tapun Enderjee ; 25 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co. ; 10 bales wool Heeranund Khildass ; 21 bales cotton, Bapoobhoy Visram. Wimbledon, s, 20 bales wool, Shamjee Veerjee ; 500 bags wheat, S. J. D. Souza ; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co. ; 40 cases mother of pearl shells, Ebram Rujub.
Athol, s, 1,000 bags myrabollams, Robert Angus and Co. ; 6,220 bundles coir yarn, Hajee Meetha Cassum.
Venetia, s, 50 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Venetia, s, 2 bundles dry leaves, 5 bags wheat, and 1 bag peas, W. Nicol and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Shamrock, 10,009 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Venetia, s, 50 bales cotton, C. N. Gomes & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

100 chests silk, M. M. Sheerajee.

FOR ODESSA.

Venetia, s, 25 bales cotton, C. N. Gomes & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Venetia, s, 35 bags mowra seed, H. Gaignoux.

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—DECEMBER 21.

Reeves, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, from Baroda.

DEPARTURES—DECEMBER 21.

Cooper, Lieutenant-Colonel, Deputy Judge Advocate, to rejoin, to Ahmedabad.
Stock, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, to Poona.

DECEMBER 22.

Hewlett, Surgeon Major, Medical Department, on leave, to England.
Fairbrother, Lieutenant-Colonel, 25th Regiment N. I., to rejoin, to Mahidpore.

DECEMBER 23.

Mander, Captain, Public Works Department, on duty, to Agra.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Dec 20.)

Captain A Bloomfield, Deputy Commissioner, reported his arrival at Nagpur on the 10th instant, and is posted to the Bilaspur District.

Mr H F Bartlett, Asst Comr, made over charge of his duties at Jabalpur on the 1st instant, after noon, and reported his arrival and assumed charge of his duties at Damoh, on the 4th instant, before noon.

Mr G J Nicholls, Offg Depy Comr, Bilaspur, on being relieved by Capt Bloomfield, Depy Comr, will revert to his appointment of Offg Asst Comr, 1st Class.

Mr S Ismay, Asst Comr, under orders for Bilaspur, is transferred temporarily to Raipur.

Capt W Fortune assumed charge of his duties as Asst Comr at Jabalpur, on the 2nd instant, afternoon.

Maj H F Newmarch, Depy Comr, assumed charge of the Balaghat District from Mr J F Muir, Offg Depy Comr, on the 16th instant, afternoon.

Mr Muir, Asst Comr, is posted to Hinganghat, in the Wardha District.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr J H Glass, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, having reported his arrival at Nagpur on the 20th ultimo, on return from two years' leave of absence, is in anticipation of the approval of the Govt of India, appointed as a temporary arrangement, to the executive charge of the Kanhan Division during the absence on privilege leave of Mr G W MacGeorge, Ex Engr.

Mr W K Stent, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Kanhan to the Wardha Valley Coal (State) Railway Division.

Lieut S J Dounlop, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, is transferred fr m the Wardha Valley Coall (State) Railway Division, to the Nagpur and Chattisgarh (State) Railway Survey Division.

Mr H F Bartlett, Asst Comr, assumed charge of the Damoh Treasury from Mr D Sinclair, Extra Asst Comr, on the 4th instant

Mr A U Fanshawe, Asst Comr, received charge of the Registry Office, Nimar District, from Mr. S Ismay, Asst Comr, on the afternoon of the 4th Dec 1873.

Mr J G Nicholls, Offg Depy Comr, received charge of the Registry Office, Bilspur District, from Mr. Sheo Prasad, Extra Asst Co r, on the 12th Dec 1873.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, December 20.)

Mr Henry Corkery is appointed an Asst Surveyor of the 4th grade, with effect from 6th Dec 1873, the date on which he joined his appointment.

Mr J Sherlock Hubbard, Asst Contr of Telegraph Accounts, is allowed privilege leave for one month from the 16th Dec 1873, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Maj C N Judge, R E, Ex Engr, Darjeeling Division, received over charge of the Division from Sub-Engr Mr Kenoy on the forenoon of 10th Dec 1873.

Capt G T Maitland, Ex Engr, returned from the three months' privilege leave granted in P W Department Notification, dated 20th Augu t 1873, on the 8th instant.

Mr J W Henry, Ex Engr, made over, and Capt G T Maitland, received charge of the Allahabad Division, Ordinary, on the forenoon of the 8th instant.

Mr W H Johnson, Asst Engr, 1st grade, transferred from the Ambalah Division, Military Works, to the Bengal Famine Relief Works, proceeded to join his new appointment at Patna on the 20th Nov 1873.

Mr J Purdie, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, 2nd Allahabad Division, Special Military Works, reported his departure from Allahabad on the afternoon of 6th Dec 1873, in order to join the Bengal Famine Relief Works.

Mr F W Morse, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, has been transferred from the Cawnpore Division, Special Military Works, to the Fyzabad Division, Special Military Works, which he joined on the forenoon of 2nd Dec 1873.

The services of Mr A F Howell, M A, Under Secy to the Govt of India in the Home Department, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce.

Mr. F. J. Chichele Plowden is appointed to officiate as Under Secy to the Govt of India in the Home Department.

Mr Chichele Plowden took charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 18th instant.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice has appointed Mr H J S Cotton, C S, to officiate as Registrar on the Appellate Side of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal during the absence on furlough of Mr W M Souttar, or until further orders. Mr Cotton received charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 10th instant.

The Revd E M Beasley, M A, appointed a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, reported his arrival on the 10th instant.

Surgn Maj. S C Townsend, Supt of Vaccination and Sanitary Commissioner for the Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Sanitary Commissioner with the Govt of India, during the absence on leave of Surgn Maj J M Cuningham, or until further orders.

The appointment of Mr E A Elliot to the Indian Forest Department, as Asst Conservator of the 3rd Grade, is cancelled.

With the sanction of H M's Secy of State for India in Council the undermentioned officer, who vacated his appointment on the 11th instant on admission to Colonel's allowances, is re-appointed to be Supt of Revenue Surveys, and Depy Surveyor Genl, from the same date, for a further period of two years :—

Lieut Coll. (Brev Col.) James Eardley Gastrell, R S C.

Mr Arthur Howell, Under Secy to the Govt of India in the Home Department, is appointed temporarily Depy Secy in the Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce. Mr Howell assumed charge of the appointment on the forenoon of the 18th instant.

H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr Augusto Vinfocss as Vice Consul for Sweden at Moulmein.

H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr C H Alsen as Consular Agent for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Kurrachee.

Maj T Bromley is appointed to be an Addition Political Agent in the Khasi Chaes, and is posted to Dhoolooa.

The services of Capt S A Swinley, of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 1st Aug last.

Capt G W Willock, 3rd B C, to officiate as Cantonment Mag at Nowgong, as a temporary measure.

Mr F C Danker, B C S, to be an Attache in the Foreign Department, vice Mr C E Buckland.

Capt H B Abbott, B S C, Offg Asst to the Agent to the Govr Genl for Rajpootana, to be a Political Asst of the 3rd Class.

Mr R A Fink is appointed to be an Asst to the Comptr Genl, but Mr Fink will continue to officiate as an Asst to the Acct Genl Bengal.

Mr W. Donald is appointed to officiate as Asst Acct Genl, Madras, from the date on which he may be relieved of the office of Depy Acct Genl by Mr J E Cooke.

Mr D Teagiah is appointed to be Asst to the Acct Genl, British Burmah, but Mr Teagiah will officiate until further orders as an Asst to Acct Genl, Madras.

Mr E W S Login, on leave, is appointed to be Asst to the Comr of Paper Currency in Bombay.

Mr R E Hamilton is appointed to be an Asst to the Acct Genl Bombay, but Mr Hamilton will continue to officiate as Asst to the Comr of Paper Currency in Bombay until relieved by Mr Login.

Mr H G Cowie, D A, is confirmed in the office of Asst to the Acct Genl, N-W Provinces.

Mr T H Biggs is confirmed in the office of Asst to the Comptr Genl.

Lieut Col (Bt-Col) Wredenhall Queiros Pogson, of Infantry, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, 6th Regt of N I, I, is permitted to proceed to sea on medical certificate for three months

The under-mentioned Officer has been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieut Col William Charles Robert Mylne, B S C, Asst Comsy Genl, 2nd Class, for two years.

Under the authority of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India, Capt Burnard Edward Reade, of the late 67th N I, is placed on the retired list, and will be allowed a special annuity of £160 per annum.

Capt Lachlan Foster Jamieson, of the B S C, Doing-duty Officer, 31st Department, is allowed leave of absence for 30 days, from such date as he may avail himself of it, to visit Bombay with permission to proceed thence to Europe on furlough on private affairs for two months and twenty-nine days.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Capt F W Boil-au, B S C Offic Depy Asst Quartermaster Genl, to be a Depy Asst Quartermaster Genl on the establishment, vice Cap H Stewart, who vacates h s appointment on exchanging into a Regiment in England.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieut Col (Brev Col) John Peter William Campbell B S C, Comdt, 1st Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, for two years,

Mr L H C Armstrong holds the rank of Asst Engr, 1st Grade, and not 2nd Grade, as stated in P W Department Notification 14th Nov 1873.

Mr A Colquhoun, Asst Engr, 3rd Gra e, British Burmah, i promoted to the 2nd Gra e, with effect from 1st March 1873.

Maj W R Chrystie, R E, Ex Engr, 1st Grade is appointe t to officiate as Supr Engr for Irrigation in Mysore during the absence of Maj W R Johnson on furlough, or until further orders Maj Chrystie assumed charge of the office from Maj Johnson on the forenoon of the 9th Oct 1873.

Lieut W Sedgwick, R E, Ex Engr, 4th Grade, Bengal Irrigation Branch, is transferred to the Norther Bengal (State) Railway.

Lieutt W J Le Breton, n s c, Depy Controller of P W Accounts, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Control er of P W Accounts, Hyderabad, urieg the absence on furlough of Capt Trevor, or until further orders.

Lieut T B B Savi, R E, assumed charge of his appointment as Off Depy Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for G aranteed Railways, C ntracts, on the forenoon of the 14th Nov 1873.

Mr R G Ma donald, Auditor of Accounts, Ou h and Rohilcund Railway, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year.

Mr W B Farr, Controller, 2nd Class, 3rd Grade, and Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore, on return from furlough, is appointed to officiate as Auditor of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilcund Railway, during the absence of Mr. Macdonald, or until further orders.

Mr E de Grouvilliers, Ex Engr, 3rd Grade, Central Provinces, on return from furlough, is transferred to Bengal P W Department, Irrigation Branch.

Maj de Bourbel, R E, Consulting Engr, to to the Govt of India f r Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow, returned from privilege leave and resumed charge of his duties from Capt Shepherd R E, on the forenoon of the 16t Nov 1873.

Col C W Hutchinson, R E, Offg Inspr Genl of Military Works, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from 21st Dec or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Maj W S Trevor, R E, Supr Engr, 1st Grade, Military Works Branch, is appointed to officiate as Inspr Gen of Military Works during the absence of Col Hutchinson, or till further orders.

Maj E C S Williams, R E, resumed charge of his appointment as Depy Secy to the Govt of India in the P W Department Railway Branch, from Col H Drummond, R E, on the forenoon of the 15th cur ent.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.		Mail. closes.		After-packet.
United Kingdom	Dec.	22	... 5-30 P.M.	...	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,,	22	... 11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,,	26	... 11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.
Australian			... 4-30 P.M.	{	No after packet
China	,,	30	... 4-30 P.M.	{	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.....	,,	22	... 5-30 P.M.	...	6 30 P.M
Zanzibar			... 5-30 P.M.	...	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M. Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pice.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas Pice.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8	0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia.....	9 4	9

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie ; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies ; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies ; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindis is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conformin ations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton

The Overland Mail Steamers, for the remainder of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

7 P.M.	7 P.M.
Monday.....	Dec. 29

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mails from Bombay to Mauritius and Reunion will be despatched as noted below :—

Regular date.	*Supplemental date.*
Monday	Dec. 29

CHINA MAILS.

The China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows :—

4 P.M.	4 P.M.
Tuesday ..... Dec. 30	Tuesday..... Jan. 13

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the R. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

*28th Dec. 1873. 29th Dec. 1873.
* Persian Gulf steamers.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 1st December and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Igutpoorie, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum ; and those from Bhoosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore...	3 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only.	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	(5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country and Madras Presidency ; also for Ahmednaggur and Seroor	12 NOON.	12-30 A.M.	10-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country,	7-30 A.M.	8 A.M.	(5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch.....	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	(5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, viz., for Panwell, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	(5 P.M. of previous day.

BOMBAY.

RAJCOTE TRAINING COLLEGE.—Mr. Vithuldas Dhunjee has been appointed first assistant master in the Rajcote Training College.

TORTURE.—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday sentenced one Gunput Crishnajee, a buggy-driver, to pay six rupees for cruelly torturing his horse.

A SALUTE of seventeen guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery at sunrise this morning, in honour of the arrival of the Right Honorable Lord Napier of Magdala, from Poona, yesterday evening.

MADAME ARABELLA GODDARD gives her first concert in the Town Hall on the afternoon of Tuesday next, at half-past five o'clock. The concert will be under the patronage of the Hon. Mrs. Deane.

DISADVANTAGES OF INFANT MARRIAGES AMONG HINDOOS.—We observe that nearly one hundred persons have joined the association recently started at Ahmedabad to prevent infant marriages among Hindoos.

A COLLEGE FOR GUJERAT.—The Ahmedabad Association has addressed a letter to Government, praying for assistance in opening a college at Ahmedabad. A fund of Rs. 1,00,000 has already been collected by the people of that place.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Monday an inquest was held at the Morgue, Camateepoora, concerning the death of a Mahomedan, who died suddenly on the previous day. The jury came to the conclusion that death was caused by heart disease.

THE TAPTEE BRIDGE.—The Committee recently appointed by Government to report on the feasibility or otherwise of erecting a bridge over the Taptee river, near Surat, consider that it will cost at the least five and a half lacs of rupees.

THE REVENUE JURISDICTION BILL.—The *Arunodaya* says that the Revenue Jurisdiction Bill attempts to fortify the position of Government and to declare the ryots' mere tenants from year to year, and hence, says the writer, it deserves to be strongly and perseveringly opposed.

THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA.—Mr. Dadabhai Nowrojee, says a vernacular newspaper, has suggested to H. H. Mulharao to introduce several changes in the administration of the Baroda State, but the Maharaja seems to have determined not to do anything in that way until the business of the Commission is concluded.

THEFT.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, one Ramaswamy Ami was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with stealing six gold and six silver ornaments and one currency note for five rupees, of the aggregate value of Rs. 47, the property of one Rachel, woman. The man admitted the offence and was sentenced to receive ten stripes.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—An inquest was held yesterday at the Jamsetjee Hospital concerning the death of a Mahomedan lad, aged about four years, named Shaik Dawood Russool, who died on the previous day from the effects of burns which he had received by his clothes having accidentally caught fire. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

THE CHARGE AGAINST THE FOUZDAR OF NOWSAREE.—The hearing of the case against the Foudjar of Nowsaree was resumed on the 18th and 19th inst. before Mr. Ollivant, full-power magistrate of Surat. After the examination of several witnesses, Mr. Leith, barrister, addressed the Court at length for the defence. The case was again adjourned till the 22nd inst.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—At the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, yesterday, one Shaik Curreem Jumal, a noted thief, was charged with being found between sunset and sunrise loitering at the shop of one Cadurbhoy Ismailjee, and not being able to give a satisfactory account of himself. The man was adjudged guilty and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor on the Esplanade Band-stand this evening at 5-45 p. m.

Overture	Othello	Rossini.
Selection 2nd	Macbeth	Verdi.
Valse	Den Lieben Langen Tag	Rudel.
Selection	Beatrice di Tenda	Bellini.
Quadrille	Soldaten	Foulwetter.
Galop	Mit Dampf	Strauss.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE RECENT MURDER OF A PARSEE WOMAN.—The Senior Magistrate was engaged the greater part of yesterday in the investigation of the case in which two Parsees named Nusserwanjee Byramjee and Cowasjee Bejonjee stood charged with culpable homicide amounting to murder, in having on or about the 29th November last caused the death of a young Parsee woman named Dhunbai in Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort. Several witnesses were examined, after which the Magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry till the 8th proximo. Mr. Hearn, Public Prosecutor, appeared on behalf of the prosecution.

THE BARODA COMMISSION.—A Gujerates paper doubts whether the great oppression, the atrocious attempts on the chastity of private women, and such other wicked deeds of which the Baroda Durbar is openly and repeatedly accused, can properly fall within the scope of the enquiry of the Commission. The necessity of this Commission, says the writer, is felt to be not so much for settling comparatively unimportant questions about the contingent force, &c., as for curing the long and great misgovernment, and for putting down the unbearable tyranny and oppression exercised by the myrmidons of this corrupt Durbar on the thousands of miserable ryots.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE BARQUE JOSHUA, 702 tons, Captain H. C. Mow, at, sailed yesterday in ballast for Kurrachee.

THE S. S. OORUB, 162 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for the Coast and Cutch with a general cargo and thirty deck passengers.

THE SHIP PRINCE PATRICK, 1,052 tons, Captain J. Wishart, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (August 15th) with a cargo of 1,421 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE S. S. SIR J. R. CARNAC, 95 tons, Captain R. J. MacNeill, sailed yesterday for Coast and Carwar with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Carwar—Major Payton and Mr. Nusserwanjee Bahadoorjee. For Hurnee—Miss Partridge and the Venerable C. H. Leigh Lye, Archdeacon. For different ports—Fifty-five deck passengers.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time.	Height.	DECEMBER.	LOW WATER. Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
2 24 m	6 3	Wednesday ... 24	8 38 m	3 7
2 27 a	3 6		8 35 a	5 8
3 12 m	6 0	Thursday 25	9 25 m	3 9
3 28 a	3 0		9 28 a	4 5
3 59 m	5 4	Friday 26	10 34 m	4 1
4 3 a	2 9		10 33 a	3 5
4 55 m	4 11	Saturday 27	11 36 m	4 7
5 50 a	2 10		11 48 a	2 7
5 58 m	4 6	Sunday 28		
7 11 a	3 6		0 39 a	5 4
6 58 m	4 0	Monday..... 29	1 3 m	2 2
8 32 a	4 6		1 41 a	6 0
7 59 m	3 7	Tuesday 30	2 23 m	2 0
9 30 a	5 4		2 36 a	6 7

Moon—First Quarter, 26th, 5h. 55m. P.M.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.

THE annual meeting of the above Society was held in the Darbar Room of the Town Hall yesterday at 5-30 P. M. The Lord Bishop of Bombay presided. After the report had been read and adopted the meeting was addressed by several speakers, including the Bishop.

We hold over our report of the proceedings.

THE ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS.

SIGNOR CHIARINI'S Royal Italian Circus seems to prove more attractive the longer it stays amongst us. As the merits of the company as really first-class equestrians become more generally known, more crowded concourses of spectators testify to the excellence of their performances. The result could scarcely be otherwise, for the programme presented each night is as varied and alluring as the most fastidious critic of bare-back equestrianism could desire. The grand evolutions of the Queen's Lancers can never fail to interest the dullest of spectators, and the hour-tempered may find Mr. Rowland's gifts of wit, fun, and frolic more beneficial to his appetite than the most efficacious of medicines. In daring and hazardous equestrianism, Herr Gautier is a real acquisition to the company; and it may be said of him as a rider that Bombay has not seen his equal except perhaps Ducro and Jourdan, who performed among us with Mon. Hillier's company more than twenty years ago. It is scarcely needful to hint at all the attractive features of the performances, which must be seen to be appreciated; and we would advise those who have hitherto failed doing so not to think twice over the matter—but go and

COTTON EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

FROM a statement submitted to Government by Mr. E. R. S. Wyllie, Acting Commissioner of Customs, we see that during the month of November last 7,440,868 lbs (48,368 bales), of the aggregate value of Rs. 19,50,446, were shipped from the port of Bombay to foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports; 3,30,416 lbs, of the aggregate value of Rs. 13,68,855, were shipped to Liverpool; 78,400 lbs, valued at Rs. 21,000, to Marseilles; 730,688 lbs, valued at Rs. 1,90,500, to Havre; 293,608 lbs, valued at Rs. 1,11,500, to Trieste; 666,400 lbs, valued at Rs. 1,75,330, to Naples; 254,800 lbs, valued at Rs. 67,600, to Venice; 39,200 lbs valued at Rs. 8,750; to Genoa; 12,152 lbs, valued at Rs. 3,100, to Hongkong; 6,254 lbs, valued at Rs. 1,250, to Muscatla; 2,240 lbs, valued at Rs. 600, to Hoodooda; 8,232 lbs, valued at Rs. 168, to Zanzibar; and 9,408 lbs, valued at Rs. 2,070, to Aden.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

NATIVITY OF OUR LORD—25TH DECEMBER.

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

7-30 A.M.—1st Celebration of Holy Communion.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, with 2nd Celebration of Holy Communion. Processional, Hymn 43. Hymn 348. Anthem—"O come, all ye faithful." Recimonal, Nunc Dimittis.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 44 and 43. Anthem—"Behold, I bring you glad tidings." The offertories will be devoted as usual.

Holy Days.

26th, Friday, St. Stephen, Apostle and Martyr.

27th, Saturday, St. John the Apostle.

Holy Communion will be celebrated at 7-30 A.M.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

AT the High Court yesterday, the following short causes were disposed of before Mr. Justice Pinhey:—

THE LONDON, BOMBAY, AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK *vs.* HAJEE ALLY MAHOMED.

Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, appeared for the plaintiffs; the defendant in person.

The defendant stated that he never purchased any shares in the plaintiffs' company; and that he only held these shares in mortgage from Mr. H. E. Ryan, who had passed him a promissory note.

Mr. Macpherson said the defendant had been settled on the list of contributories by the Court of Chancery in England for 100 shares. The suit was brought to recover calls on those shares.

His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 8,000 with interest at 5 per cent. from the 24th October 1870 up to date; costs, and interest on the judgment at the same rate until payment.

JORA TEJA AND OTHERS *v.* RUTTONJEE MANECKJEE AND DADABHOY CURSETJEE.

The parties appeared in person, except the first defendant, who was dead. The plaintiff had obtained a decree for Rs. 260 in the Small Causes Court, and now sought by a decree of this Court to attach the immoveable property of the first defendant. The second defendant produced an extract from his schedule filed in the Insolvent Debtors' Court.

The Court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 260 and interest as against the immoveable property of the late Ruttonjee Manecjee and as against the immoveable property of Dadabhoy Cursetjee, with a stay of execution until the further order of the Court in respect of the latter.

MERWANJEE FRAMJEE AND OTHERS *v.* DEWJEE MOOLJEE.

Mr. Cursetjee Manockjee, instructed by Mr. Pestonjee Kavasjee, appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendant appeared in person and produced an extract from his schedule, in which the claim was admitted. His Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 3,367, interest and costs, with a stay of execution until the further order of the Court.

CASES STRUCK OUT.

The undermentioned cases were struck out for want of appearance:—Kessowjee Toolseedas and others *v.* Jeevundas Bhowaneedas. Cullianjee Madhowjee *v.* Munsookhram Foujdar. The Universal Life Assurance Society *v.* Hajee Ally Mahomed. Essoofally Hebtoola *v.* Mahomed Ally.

The following cases were heard before Mr. Justice Marriott:—

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE *v.* DOSSIBAEN, WIDOW.

Mr. Lynch applied for the adjournment of this cause until after the vacation, as a commission which was ordered to Ahmedabad on last short-cause day had not returned. The application was granted.

MOTILAL HURGOVANDASS *v.* TOOLSEEDASS MUDDONJEE AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Mayhew appeared for the plaintiff. The first defendant appeared in person, and produced his schedule, filed in the Insolvent Court, admitting the plaintiff's claim; substituted service was proved on the second defendant.

The suit was to recover Rs. 10,000 money lent to the defendants. The money was advanced by the father of the present plaintiff, who had since died.

Decree for Rs. 10,000 with interest at nine per cent. and a stay of execution as against the first defendant until further order.

BROWAN PREMJEE *v.* VUSSONJEE JAIRAM.

Mr. Inverarity appeared for the plaintiff. The suit was to recover possession of a house in Mody Khana Street. Plaintiff purchased it at a public auction, where it was put up for sale by the mortgagee, Mr. Govind Balcrishna, to whom he paid the purchase-money, and received a deed of conveyance. He had served the defendant with a notice to quit, but he refused to do so.

Decree for plaintiff to recover possession from the defendant of the premises with costs.

E. D. SASSOON *v.* ALLI ABDOOLA.

Mr. Inverarity, who held Mr. Ferguson's brief, appeared for the plaintiff.

The suit was to recover the rent of a bungalow in Bellasis Road, in the occupation of the defendant, from the 1st December 1872 to the 30th November 1873, at Rs. 125 per month.

Decree for Rs. 1,500 with interest at six per cent. and costs.

SIR CHARLES FORBES AND CO. *v.* JEWRAJ MUCCOONJEE AND OTHERS.

The plaintiffs brought two suits against the same defendants. In the first they sought to recover Rs. 3,256-1-9 due for cash advances, and in the second Rs. 25,000, the amount of certain re-drafts accepted and signed by the defendants. Two letters were put in and read, admitting the debts, and asking for time. In the first suit there was a decree for Rs. 3,256, and in the second for Rs. 25,751 with interest on Rs. 22,161 at five per cent., from the 23rd of November till judgment.

ESCAPE OF CONVICTS.

THE *Deccan Herald* gives the following account of the stampede of the prisoners from the Poona City Jail on Thursday last:—Between 5 and 6 P.M., forty-one convicts, some of whom were under life transportation, and the others under various terms of imprisonment, succeeded in effecting their escape from the door on the western side of the jail, used, we believe, only by the sweepers employed by the jail authorities. This door appears to have been locked at the time the convicts went into the yard where the privies are situated. By some means or other the convicts managed to break the lock of this door, and no sooner was this done, than they in a body rushed out. It is an unfortunate circumstance that just at this time, there were two or three marriage processions, largely attended, passing the road to the west of the jail. This circumstance favoured the escaped convicts in a very great measure, inasmuch as it afforded them an opportunity, in the general confusion which ensued—the terror-stricken natives who were accompanying the marriage processions and the escaped convicts, all being mixed together *en masse*—to make good their escape for some little time. It was not long, however, before the police and the employés in the jail were in hot pursuit after them; several were captured before they had the chance of proceeding further, whilst others were apprehended, we learn, at different places, a few miles away from the Poona city. Of the forty-one convicts who escaped, twenty-seven, we find, have been captured, leaving fourteen still at large. These, we have no doubt, will sooner or later be captured, as it must by this time be generally known that convicts have escaped from the City jail, and it is pretty certain that the natives will render the police every assistance in their power which will lead to the capture of the convicts who are still at large. From the station orders dated the 19th instant, it will be seen that Colonel Plomer has ordered a Court of Enquiry to assemble for the purpose of investigating the circumstances attending the escape of the convicts, and the conduct of the military guard present on the occasion. We have no doubt that a similar enquiry will be made, with the view of ascertaining whether any culpability attaches to any of the employés in the jail in regard to the matter.

We learn that immediately the convicts got out of the jail they began collecting large stones, which they appear to have used rather dexterously against those who attempted to effect their capture. By this means some policemen and villagers have been slightly injured; some of the convicts who have been captured, and some of those who are still at large, are stated to be desperate characters; and it is just possible that they may offer resistance whilst being captured.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST AND CHEATING.

AT the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, yesterday, a Parsee named Dosabhoy Cursetjee Josee, a merchant, obtained a summons against a European named George Noah Winn, whom he charged with criminal breach of trust and criminal misappropriation in respect of Rs. 2,700.

Dosabhoy Cursetjee said—I am a merchant, and reside in Golewar Lane, Fort. I entered into a partnership contract, in writing, with one George Noah Winn on the 18th October last. We opened our place of business at Deolalee as general contractors. On Saturday, the 19th inst., he having recovered on account of the partnership bills to the extent of Rs. 2,700 or thereabouts, has retained the same instead of paying it over to me on behalf of the partnership, as he was bound to do by the terms of the contract, and on the last-mentioned day he sent me from Nassick a letter, which I produce, whereby he treats the contract as null and void from 30th September last. He informed me by that letter that he was off to Akola, whereas he has, I believe, come to Bombay to proceed to England by the outgoing mail. I charge the said George Noah Winn with criminal breach of trust and criminal misappropriation and cheating; and pray that a warrant may be issued for his apprehension and that he may be dealt with according to law.

The Magistrate declined to grant a warrant, but ordered a summons to issue against the defendant.

HIGH COURT.

J. W. CHRISTISON *vs.* J. BRAY.

THE following is Mr. Justice Green's Judgment in this case:—

The plaintiff sues to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 24,432, as damages alleged to have been sustained by the former by reason of the breach by the latter of a certain contract for work and labour. Such contract being constituted by the tender made on the 19th November 1868 on the part of the plaintiff, and the acceptance thereof on the 24th November 1868 on the part of the defendant. The tender was for the execution by the plaintiff of certain wire fencing and ballasting (the wire fencing, however, being alone in question in this suit) in all places on a certain contract No. 19, comprising that portion of the line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company between Goolburga and Raichore, and for the execution of the works mentioned in the underwritten schedule of prices in accordance with the requirements of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company's specification, for that contract the Company's Engineer and also the defendant or his authorised agent for the time being; and it was provided that should any dispute arise as to the character of the workmanship not being in accordance with the specification or payment for the same, the Resident Engineer for the time being should be the sole judge as to any nonfulfilment of the specification or of any payments in dispute for work or works executed by the plaintiff, the time of completion to be fixed by the defendant or his agent. The schedule of prices so far as concerned wire fencing was as follows: "Wire fencing to be executed by the plaintiff in all places in this (*i. e.* No. 19) contract where it may be ordered by the Company's Engineers, the plaintiff finding all tools required for the same per lineal yard Rs. 0-1-8. The plaintiff makes out the amount of damages, viz. Rs. 24,432 claimed in this way: He credits himself with Rs. 25,666, the sum which would have been payable at Rs. 0-1-8 per yard on 140 miles, equal to 2,46,400 yards wire fencing upon No. 19 contract ordered by the Company's Engineer as per contract, had the plaintiff performed the whole work, and debits himself with Rs. 1,234 paid or credited to him in respect of 12,927 yards actually executed by him. This mode of calculating damages by crediting the whole amount which would have been payable by the defendant without deducting the expenditure for wages, &c., on the part of the plaintiff, necessary to earn that amount, cannot of course in any event be sustained. The plaintiff's case is, that having executed a certain portion of the work, viz., the 12,927 yards, and being ready and willing to complete the whole, the defendant, by his agent, without any good cause whatsoever, in the month of December 1869, stopped the plaintiff in the prosecution of the work, and has since prevented him from continuing or completing the same. The defence put forward by the defendant's written statement is as follows: that the 12,927 yards of fencing erected by the plaintiff was erected so unskilfully and improperly that the defendant was obliged to expend the sum of Rs. 112-8 in completing the erection of the same according to the contract and that he has paid, or given credit for, to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 1,234-1, the difference between the sum of Rs. 1,346-9, the sum payable for 12,927 yards at Rs. 0-1-8 per yard, and the said sum of Rs. 112-8. As to the residue of the work the defendant alleges that the plaintiff was never ready and willing, and altogether failed, to erect any portion of the said wire fencing other than the said 12,927 yards according to the terms of the contract, and that by reason of the default of the plaintiff the defendant was obliged himself to erect or procure to be erected 55,812 yards of such wire fencing and to pay for the erection thereof at the rate of 2 pies per yard in excess of the rate for which the plaintiff had contracted to erect the same, and that the sum so paid by the defendant in consequence of such default of the plaintiff amounts to Rs. 581-6, which the defendant claims to recover in this suit against the plaintiff. The only issues settled at the hearing were the following:—1. Whether plaintiff is entitled to recover the damages claimed in the plaint or any part thereof? 2. Whether the defendant is entitled to recover from the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 581-6 in the written statement claimed, or any part thereof? The plaintiff did not receive directions to commence the wire fencing under the contract of November 1868 till September 1869. On the 11th September 1869 Mr. Patterson, or an agent of the defendant, wrote to the plaintiff the letter (exhibit C) requesting him to commence work on certain specified portions of the district comprised in the contract. The closing sentence of this letter is as follows:—"If you are not prepared to commence work within ten days from this date, I give you notice that I will start it myself." Considering that this seems to have been the first intimation to the plaintiff to commence the wire fencing, it is in my opinion a sufficiently clear indication in itself of the existence in the minds of the defendant's agents of a hostile feeling towards the plaintiff from the very beginning of the work of wire-fencing. For some months previously to September 1869, the plaintiff had been doing ballast work on the line as subcontractor under Mr. Bray, and so far as appears under the tender and acceptance of November 1868, and the correspondence shows that with regard to this a considerable amount of dissatisfaction had been expressed by the defendant's agents, whether justly or not I have not the means of forming an opinion, nor do I consider it material. From the evidence taken in England, on commission, of Mr. Robertson, the principal agent of the defendant and the immediate superior of Mr. Patterson, it is evident that both of them, from the opinion they profess to have entertained of the way in which the plaintiff had done ballasting work, were animated by a hostile feeling to the plaintiff at the time he was directed to commence the wire fencing. The plaintiff gives his explanation of this hostile feeling with regard to him, not that he had done the ballasting ill, but that the defendant's agents considered they had a ground of complaint against him, for that he (the plaintiff) had not kept secret from the Railway Company the rates at which he was doing ballasting for the defendant, and thereby frustrated the attempt made by the defendant to obtain from the Company a better rate of allowance for ballasting than had been provided for in the contract between the defendant and the Company. The plaintiff states that shortly before September 1869, Mr. Robertson told him he had made an application to the Company for better rates for ballasting, but that when the Company had discovered what his (the plaintiff's) rates were, they used the information as an argument for refusing the application, and that Mr. Robertson also said that if the plaintiff had lost Mr. Bray one pound he had lost him Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 40,000. He said, "In some way or other you (the plaintiff) have let the Company know your rates." Though, of course, it would have been more satisfactory if Mr. Robertson, when under cross-examination on commission in London, had been afforded an opportunity of admitting or denying this statment. I do not see any reason for doubting the plaintiff's evidence on this point, and I must say the way in which he gave his evidence in Court left a favourable impression on my mind. In his re-examination Mr. Robertson states, without reserve—"knowing the way in which he (*i. e.* plaintiff) had carried on the ballasting, we did not give him such a long trial (*i. e.* on the wire fencing) as we should otherwise have done." Another instance in which Mr. Robertson shows his animus against the plaintiff in his suggestion, which would appear to be without any foundation in fact, that as to a contract which the Company subsequently made with the plaintiff direct to do wire fencing (a part of the wire fencing to be done under contract No. 19, the entire contract having been in 1870 surrendered by the defendant to the Railway Company) had to be taken away from the plaintiff. The plaintiff, however, states positively that such contract was completed by him and paid for by the Company. It seems to me that there is great probability in the plaintiff's explanation of the real cause of the hostility of the defendant's agents; but whatever may have been the true cause, this hostility appears to me to have existed in fact; and even assuming that the complaints of defendant's agents as to the manner which the plaintiff had done the ballasting were well founded, I cannot see that constituted any ground for not giving him a reasonable sufficient trial as to the wire fencing. The letters of Mr. Patterson to plaintiff, down to the 6th December 1869, on or about which day the plaintiff was prevented by the defendant's agents from doing any more wire fencing, seem to me to manifest a desire on the part of the former to get rid of the plaintiff somehow or other. Some of the complaints and objections to the plaintiff's work may have been reasonable, but such complaints and objections are made in the course of the performance of almost every contract for work that has come under my notice, and the plaintiff seems to have done all in his power promptly to remedy any defects that were pointed out. It is not any delay on the part of the plaintiff that is made the subject of charge, but the alleged unsatisfactory character of his workmanship. Though the defendant had the power of fixing the time by which the work was to be completed, this must in my opinion be understood as meaning a reasonable time, as to put up 140 miles of wire fencing could, it is evident, not to be done in a day or two. I have come to the conclusion that the defendant's agents were not justified in the circumstances of the case in taking the work out of the hands of the plaintiff, or, in other words, preventing the plaintiff from executing the remainder of the work. If the work which was being done by the plaintiff was of so unsatisfactorily a character, as is alleged, why was not resort had to the judgment of Mr. Preston, the Resident Engineer? There is no trace on the evidence of a reference being had to him in the manner contemplated by the contract, for his letter of the 22nd November 1869 is not written in the character of referee but as a sort of warning given by him on behalf of the company to the contractor, and so far as appears was not communicated to the plaintiff. A fact which has had considerable weight in inducing me to form the aforementioned opinion is the following. Mr. John Balshaw Hobson, Resident Engineer in Bombay of the G. I. P. Railway Company, states from an abstract of expenditure and rates on the line, Goolburga to Raichore, for November 1869, and signed by Mr. Preston, that 11,571 lineal yards of wire fencing were passed as having been put up and to be paid for during the month of November 1869, and that it must all have been done before the 30th November 1869. Now all that the plaintiff was allowed to do was 12,927 yards, and it is not pretended that the defendant did anything to the work before the first week in December, perhaps a day or two before the 6th December. So that we find that the great bulk of what the plaintiff was allowed to do had been done before the end of November 1869, and was in such condition as to be passed before that date by the Railway Company for payment; and the whole sum claimed by defendant as having been expended for the purpose of putting the alleged imperfect and insufficient work of plaintiff on 12,927 yards into proper order was Rs. 112-8. Now the plaintiff and his manager, Bomanjee Dadabhoy, state that all Mr. Nicholson and his men did was to draw some wire through posts already put up by the plaintiff, and that they came up towards and met the plaintiff's workmen on the line, and that after this—and Mr. Nicholson having told the plaintiff he had orders to take the work out of his (the plaintiff) hands—the plaintiff did not attempt to proceed further with it, though protesting against the steps taken to oust him of his contract. The sum of Rs. 112-8 must, I think, be taken at any rate to include the cost of the labour of Mr. Nicholson and his men, (which, however, lasted, according to the plaintiff's evidence, only for a day), and the plaintiff and his witnesses distinctly deny that the defendant's workmen did any thing to the work while the plaintiff's men were engaged there except drawing this wire. This being so this sum of Rs. 112-8, if expended, must have been expended in December 1869, not in November 1869. No particulars are given of this sum, and it is the only item of expenditure alleged by the defendant to have been incurred on work done by the plaintiff, *i. e.*, the 12,927 yards, in order to put the same in a state to be passed by the Company's Engineer, as they were, in fact, passed by the end of November 1869. With regard to Mr. Preston's letter to Mr. Robertson of the 22nd November 1869 (exhibit No. 6), though it may not have been communicated to the plaintiff, it is very possible that the matters mentioned in it were so communicated and for all there appears the defects therein pointed out may have been remedied by the plaintiff himself before the 11,571 yards were passed by the Company's Engineer. On or about, or at any rate shortly after, the 6th December 1869, the defendant took the work out of the hands of the plaintiff and had put up some 55,812 yards wire fencing—a further portion of the 140 miles of wire fencing comprised in contract No. 19—when the whole of the contract was surrendered by the defendant to the Company. Out of the residue of the contract so surrendered a portion of the wire fencing was afterwards, and about November 1870, given by the Company to the plaintiff direct, and as appears on the recommendation of Mr. Preston, the Resident Engineer for the district where contract No. 19 was situated, and the portion so given was, according to the plaintiff's evidence, completed by him to the satisfaction of the Company and paid for by them. The rate for this last mentioned contract with the Company was, as the plaintiff says, the same (viz. 1 anna and 8 pies per lineal yard) as the rate of his contract of November 1868 with the defendant. I am of opinion, therefore, that the defendant's agent was not justified in taking the contract of November 1868 out of the plaintiff's hands, and in preventing him from carrying out the same on his part, and that for such conduct of his agents the defendant is liable to pay damages to the plaintiff's and the only question is as to their amount. I am of opinion that the plaintiff estimate of the profit he would have made, had he been allowed to carry out his part of the contract, so as to entitle him to be paid according to the contract rate, is considerably too high. He estimates that the expenditure, *i.e.*, the cost to him of putting up wire fencing would have been 6 pies per yard, leaving one anna 2 pies the difference between that sum and 1 anna 8 pies the contract rate as his profit. This estimate he bases on a comparison in the case of the subsequent contract with the Company which he completed and was paid for of the payments for wages, as appearing from the time sheets with the amounts received from the Company. On the other hand, the defendant's case is that the rate of Rs. 0-1-8 per yard was less than the work would be properly done for, and that the defendant had to pay 1 anna 10 pies per yard for the portion, viz. about 55,812 yards done by him. But the plaintiff, in making his estimate of profit, seems to have omitted the cost of superintendence which Mr. Bayley (one of plaintiff's witnesses) stated ought to be reckoned at as much again as the cost of labour, and of course the cost of the plaintiff's own labour of superintendence ought to be charged as cost of the work before profit can be reckoned, just as much as if he had employed another person of his position and capacity to superintend. Mr. Bayley considers 6 pies per yard for labour a very low rate, though he will not undertake to say it is an impossible one; and taking into consideration his evidence, and the fact that the defendant's witnesses state that the actual cost of putting up the 55,812 yards done wholly by him was two pies more than the contract rate, viz., 1 anna 8 pies, I do not consider that it would be reasonable to allow the plaintiff a higher rate of profit than 4 pies per yard, which on 233,473 yards, that is the whole quantity of 246,400 yards, after deducting the 12,979 yards, would make Rs. 4,864. With regard to costs, had the defendant made any reasonable offer of compensation at all, I should have left each party to pay his own costs, considering how very far short the sum awarded falls short of the amount claimed—viz., Rs. 24,432; but the defendant's agents from the first put the plaintiff at arms length and told him in plain words to go to the law. The defendant must, therefore, bear all costs of the suit, save any cost already provided for. The decree, therefore, is that the plaintiff is entitled to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 4,864 as damages for the breach by the defendant of the contract mentioned in the plaint, and that the defendant do pay to the plaintiff the said sum of Rs. 4,864, together with his (the plaintiff's) costs of the suit so far as the same have not been already provided for, and that the defendant do bear his own costs thereof (save as aforesaid.) As to the 2nd issue, it is found in the negative and for the plaintiff; interest on the amount of the decree at 6 per cent. per annum.

TAMBOO AT THE CAMP.

A CORRESPONDENT at the Roorkee camp relates the following, in a letter to the *Pioneer*, as one of many *jeux d'esprit* at an entertainment given before the Commander-in-Chief:—

Massa Johnson—"Well, Sambo, are you doing anything in these stirring times?"

Tambourine—"Oh! yes I am in the army."

M. J.—"Ah, as what, sir?"

T.—"Oh! I am a great man. I hold a commission. I am a sub-lieutenant. I have got charge of a company at the Camp of Exercise. I went out to an field-day, and while I was marching my company a general came galloping up to my right and a brigade-major came galloping up to the left. And the general he was guide to the right, and the Brigade-Major he was guide to the left; and the general says, 'Come on, you fellers, this way,' and the brigade-major says, 'Come on, you chaps, this way.' When I said, 'Now then march,' they said 'Halt'—and when I said 'Halt,' they said, 'Come on, you fellers, march on.' At last a feller came galloping up on a big horse, and he says, 'You're stoopid fellers, you are.' And I was terribly beaten, Massa Johnson."

M. J.—"Pray, sir, what instrument of torture were you beaten with?"

T.—"Was, Massa Johnson, I was beaten with the umpire staff."

Her Excellency and those of the Umpire Staff that were present joined in the roar of the laughter this rally elicited.

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE COAL MEASURES OF MADRAS.—Mr. W. King, of the Geological Survey, gave a very interesting lecture at the Museum yesterday evening on the coal measures of the Madras Presidency. The prospects of getting good serviceable coal, not only from the dominions, but from Madras territory seem encouraging. Mr. King declared that some found in the new fields near the Godaver good as English coal, and he showed had recently received which tended to remarks. The existence of the coal being prov King submitted that it was obvious that the coal must find its way to the coast down the Godavery river, and he thought therefore that this was a strong argument for completing the Godavery navigation works and the North Coast Canal. The lecture created much interest, and among those present were H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, the Hon. W. Robinson, the Hon. A. F. Brown, Colonel Walker, R. E., Mr. Barton Wright, Captain Coaker, R. E., and several other officers.—*Madras Mail*, Dec. 20.

THE GIANT CHANG-WOO-GOW.—This Chinese gentleman, who, it will be remembered, held several levées at the Dalhousie Institute more than a month ago, sued one Mr. Look, who had engaged him for the purpose of exhibition, in the Calcutta Court of Small Causes, for the recovery of two months' wages, which amounted to over Rs. 800. The case occupied the time of the Court the greater portion of Thursday, and was postponed to this day for the evidence of the defence. The evidence of Mr. and Mrs. Chang, (the latter a good-looking Englishwoman, of rather diminutive stature) was only offered then, with which the plaintiff's case closed. The defence set up is—1st, that the Court had no jurisdiction; 2nd, splitting of demand; and 3rd, partial breach of service in the month of November. Mr. Chang has sued the same defendant in two other cases, to recover his passage back to Shanghai, and his quota of the profits, according to contract. The Court was crowded to overflowing during the whole day, and on its rising, the crowd that followed the giant, and surrounded him on all sides was so great that he found some difficulty in leaving.—*Indian Daily News*, Dec. 20.

GHAUT MURDER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "INDIAN DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Can you, through the medium of your widely circulated paper, inform me whether bodies, conveyed to the Burning Ghaut, have to be accompanied by a certificate as to cause of death? My reason for asking for the information is as follows: Having had occasion to visit Neemtollah this morning, my attention was drawn to a native, who was lying partly in the water, while a number of "mild Hindoos" were stuffing a delightful mixture of Hooghly mud and water into the poor fellow's mouth, he all the time moaning in a pitiful manner; this continued for a few minutes when they placed the body on a stretcher, covered it over with a cloth, and marched off with it to the Burning Ghaut!

I have mentioned the above circumstance to a gentleman, whose duties compel his frequent attendance at Neemtollah; and he informs me that scenes such as the above-mentioned are of daily occurrence:—Yours, &c.

ENQUIRER.

Calcutta, 12th December, 1873.

FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION OF COCHIN.

THE revenue of the State of Cochin for the year ending August 1873, amounted to Rs. 12,06,939, and the disbursements to Rs. 10,55,165, leaving a surplus of Rs. 1,51,444. More than half of this income was derived from the land revenue, the sum realised from this source having amounted to Rs. 606,257, being Rs. 7,586 above that of the preceding year. The Customs Revenue yielded Rs. 115,798, and the Abkari Farm Rs. 41,441. In the item of judicial fees and fines, there was a decrease of Rs. 25,678. In the Financial Report of Cochin, this decrease is thus explained:—"The increased revenue in the immediately previous year was owing to a large number of suits having been then filed in consequence of the introduction of a new Law of Limitation. The number of suits presented during the year under report fell to the ordinary level of litigation, and the Court fees declined proportionately." The Salt Revenue was Rs. 168,077 or Rs. 11,461 less than in the previous year. The Timber Revenue showed a decrease of Rs. 44,818 attributable to no sales having been effected during the year under report in consequence of the unfavourable prices ruling in the market. Out of the large cash balances accumulated in the Treasury of Cochin, two lakhs were deposited in 1872 in the Madras Bank. The Palace charge was Rs. 1,87,268. The Devasoms, or religious institutions, cost the State an expenditure of Rs. 76,070 for the year, and public salaries amounted to Rs. 222,546. The sum allotted for public works was Rs. 230,000, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,45,763 only. The cash balance of Cochin in 1872 was Rs. 6,87,120 or more than half the amount of the ordinary annual revenue. In reviewing the financial administration of the Cochin State for the year ending August 1873, Mr. Ballard, Resident in Travancore and Cochin, remarks that "on the whole, if the report and statements do not indicate much progressive or remarkable vigour, and indeed, in the case of the Public Works administration, indicate absence of the reasonable activity that might be looked for, the financial administration generally continues sound, and may be regarded as fairly satisfactory."

THE HILL RANGES BETWEEN THE INDUS VALLEY AND THE YARKAND FRONTIER.

THE following brief notes on the general geological structure of the hill-ranges alluded to, are based upon observations made by myself* on a tour from Leh, *via* Changchenmo, the high plains of Lingzi-thang Karatagh, Aktag

ing a special meeting. After the necessary consultation. I therefore agreed to undertake the preliminary proceedings myself for that purpose.

147. When sufficiently recovered, and the progress of these proceedings warranted me in growing to the proprietors generally my readiness to undertake that duty, I communicated by printed circular that decision. The state of my health compelled me to leave London soon after the June meeting, making previously the necessary arrangements with my solicitors and others. After a prolonged absence, I returned quite restored, and have been engaged in furtherance of the course proposed in my letter of 15th May.

148. The meeting of 5th June, 1873, reserved to itself no leisure to touch even upon the vital question of *reconstruction*, devoting its spare time to that of competition by public tender. "The Board, assit" ever has done, opposed that system, and the speakers who supported them admitted generally that they belonged to the class from which contractors or suppliers are taken, and the preponderance of that section of proprietors present was indicated by the statement of one prominent speaker, who said he presumed that all present were "tradespeople." At all events, the Board's supporters described "Suppliers," as a class, (*when they "supplied" under the competition of public tender,*) in terms I have never ventured to apply to any person. They said (I quote from the report circulated by the Board) the results would be public tender and private tip," and again—"We know very well how to administer the sop," and—"We believed there was more dishonesty in public competition than in any other system." "He believed it was possible for the Company to get plundered under whatever system they might adopt." I, on the contrary, am afraid that there is no difficulty in obtaining and enforcing honest contracts *if the proper means be adopted.* Of course I do not advocate a resort to public tender for procuring every article.

149. In the last letter illustrations were given (paragraphs 116 and 118) *indicating* the extent to which you have suffered under the *present* system. My conviction is that under that proposed by the late Chairman, Mr. Anderson (paragraph 58), protected by safeguards he recommended with regard to quality as well as prices, the Company would by this time have been gainers to the extent of *hundreds of thousands of pounds.* This opinion is founded upon my experience during the last six years, and the actual results where I have been enabled to introduce proper competition; by which, while supported by the late Chairman, prices of certain articles were reduced from twenty to thirty per cent as the books of the Company will prove.

150. *New Ships and Competition.*—Soon after entering the London office, in 1866, the Board acquired for the Company two ships, each of about 2,200 tons, at a price equal to about £47 per ton. Being dissatisfied with the prices paid for these and previous purchases, I made it my business to ascertain, at what rate ships were procurable Elsewhere. The result was, that I wrote from Scotland to the Managing Directors towards the end of 1867, pointing out that ships of 3,000 tons were procurable for from about £30,000 to £35,000. Mr. Bayley expressed his great dissatisfaction with that proceeding, but it had important results. A few months afterwards, the management negotiated with the same eminent shipbuilders (who had sold me the two ships above referred to) for the purchase of another similar ship, but of larger size—say 3,100 tons. The price asked for the latter was £142,000, being about the same rate per ton as for the two former. I opposed the negotiation upon such terms in the face of the above quotations, which led to what is called "words" between Mr. Bayley and my self, I having urged that *tenders* should be invited. As a last resource, I stated that, if that course were not adopted, I should lay the whole affair before the Board. That pressure had the desired effect. Tenders were invited, and the ship in question was purchased for £112 000. This saving of £30,000 to the Company was thus *the direct result of my action, but the sum is small compared with the advantages which accrued therefrom.*

151. I was, of course, forewarned as to the consequences to myself from Mr. Allen's threat, when a similar principle was involved, as recorded at paragraph 56, viz., that "my action would do good neither to myself nor the Company." While therefore, the proprietors have benefitted so largely from that and similar proceedings on my part, I have suffered personally in consequence. The thin end of the wedge of *competition* had, however, been inserted. The number competitors was afterwards increased with the natural consequences, for all our subsequently-acquired ships were obtained at still further reductions of price, and that, too, in the face of an enormous advance in the cost of labour and materials. The result of my action—the action of one whom the Board's letter tells you has no interest in the welfare of the Company—is summed up in these figures—that the twenty-one new ships described in paragraphs 66-67, which we have acquired during my tenure of office, been paid for at the same rate as the two purchased at £47 per ton referred to in paragraph 150, they would have cost ... £2,810,000 whereas they were, *in consequence of my proceedings*, purchased for 2,040,000

showing a clear gain to the Company of ... £800,000

152. The above is exclusive of the sum (which I estimate at *hundreds of thousands of pounds*) as representing the difference between the present system and that of public competition amongst the producers and ship owners for obtaining coal, Marine and Purser's Stores, freights vessels and stores, &c. Our supply of coals, and the charges, or the fleets of ships which carry them, is virtually in the hands of a few persons, who have thus been enabled to levy contributions to an extent which, but for the action of one who, in fact, an alteration in the mode, though not in the system in that respect, resulted in a saving of over £40,000 to the Company.

153. The Board's letter of 30th May, 1873 (page 7,) declares my proposed reforms to be "wholly impracticable," I am perfectly satisfied (now that the Board have, in the face of my statements, cast in their lot for better for worse with the management) that the reform of *competition* is really and truly "wholly impracticable," unless the proprietors succeed (as their brethren of the Metropolitan Railway Company did) in appointing an impartial committee of investigation. The Board's letter being thus outspoken in admitting their helplessness to carry out this "wholly impracticable" reform, it therefore rests with the proprietors to protect themselves by following that example. The interests involved in the maintenance of the present system of expending about a million sterling per annum without competition are, doubtless, enormous; but surely the time has come—and if it be not availed of now, it will probably never return—when the Company should be emancipated from all influence, whatever they may be, antagonistic to its own interests.

154. It has been intimated (paragraph 121) that we pay for the best of supplies. Mr. Melville, Mr. L'Estrange, and myself have reported that we are supplied with inferior, and even absolutely bad articles. The communications conveyed to me by letter and verbally, as cognizant, also of my letter of 15th May, confirm my statements in much stronger language than I use. As one illustration of the experiences of our passengers, the following extract (given by permission) from a letter addressed to me, at the request of a shareholder, by an Anglo-Indian officer on furlough, commend themselves to the attention of proprietors:—"I have twice travelled by P. and O. Steamers, to and from India since the new system of purchasing wines, &c., was established, and have no hesitation in saying that that of the wine, spirits, and beer used are of a very inferior quality. The brandy is Hennessy's cheapest brand, for which the extortionate price of 5s. or 5s. 6d. a bottle is charged. The sherry is so bad, and I may add so dear, that I have never known an instance of a second bottle being called for by those who have once tried it. The claret is an abominable decoction of anything but the juice of the grape, and even the beer—one's greatest stand-by—though having Bass's label on it. I am confident it was never brewed by that eminent brewer. But the travelling public, in an, always best voyage, must drink something, so these inferior brands are of necessity consumed. Everybody vows they will never again travel by P. and O., and, but for the estimation in which their Commanders are held for their navigating skill, which leads to the belief that their ships are safer than other vessels, I am confident there would be a great falling off in the passenger traffic. But this opinion will soon be dissipated as the new lines acquire a name, and it behoves the shareholders generally, in their own interests, to take decisive action in the matter. Everybody agrees that the new system of selling wines is far preferable to the old one of supplying an undivided quantity of undrinkable perfection, but, as the highest prices are charged, passengers have a right to expect a good article for their money."

155.—The *Friend of India* of 8th July, 1875, while complaining to the Company, refers to the preference of the Anglo-Indian travelling community on board our ships in the following language:—"With the reduction of fares caused by competition, the stores—bad before—have become worse, and the long-urged reform of selling liquors has been converted into a self-buying enthusiasm. Not the wines and beer are generally so bad that few will buy them." And again: "We write now in the interests of the Company, as we did when last we discussed its affairs in 1869. It is still uncorrected than it was then to say that the wine is always bad, the tea usually bad, and the cooking often not clean, although the Company communicates directly at once with Spain and China."

156.—I subjoin copy of a letter to the Managing Directors, upon the same subject from Mr. Gunning, who is particularly referred to hereafter. Appended to it is extract of a letter from him to myself, showing the result of his action. In paragraphs 133 and 135 are recorded the condemnation, by two ordinary directors, of the wines, &c., supplied to passengers. I avail myself of this opportunity to correct a typographical error in paragraph 123, where the substitution of the word "former" instead of "latter" makes it appear that the samples sent home by Mr. Melville were of coals instead of Purser's stores. The ordinary directors referred to in paragraph 135 was Mr. L'Estrange, who had personally found "the sherry was only fit to drink when diluted with water, and that the red wine was dear at any price." My own experience confirms these various opinions: see paragraphs 119 and 120. In the latter will be found extracts from a letter to Mr. Bayley, dated 28th April, 1870, containing these words: "The beer and wine I make no remark upon, further than saying I neither drank beer or sherry after being three days from Galle to this place."

157. The great stress laid upon proving the bad or inferior quality of the wines, &c., supplied to the Company has a much wider significance than showing the effects of non-competition in regard of Pursers' stores. The question will have to be raised, if it has not taken place in the case of articles of which the Anglo-Indian travelling community are able to judge, what may be expected with regard to coals and other stores upon which *employés* alone can report? *The answer can only be supplied by the Committee of Investigation.*

Park Villa, Portswood, Southampton June 28th, 1873.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg leave to remind you of the compliments made by the passengers on board the steamship Deccan during the last voyage, as reported to you by the Purser of that vessel, as regards the quality and brand of the brandy sold on board, about 300 bottles of which still remain for ensuing voyage. You advertise on board all your ships Hennessy's brandy only, which gives general satisfaction; yet you allow much to be put on board as Hennessy's prices by*——and other firms. The consequence is, some of the ships carry the brandy for years, as they cannot sell it as long as they get Hennessy's on board. The steamship Khedive that left this port on 5th inst., the same day as the half-yearly meeting of this Company, had twenty dozen out of thirty of the same quality and brand put on board, and from the same firm that supplied the s.s. Deccan. Therefore you took no notice of the complaints of passengers, nor do you act up to what you advertise to sell to them.

The above is only two ships selected, but the same applies to the whole fleet from time to time—I am, Gentlemen, yours faithfully,

H. GANNING.

To the Managing Directors, P. & O. Company, London.

(To be continued.)

* N.B.—The names are withheld by me.—G. B.

SINGAPORE.

THE principal event during the past ... been the re-coronation of the King of Siam, ... king, in accordance with a long established ... custom, had resigned his crown and his royal dignity ... for a time, and entered the Buddhist priesthood. He did not long remain in holy orders, but on leaving the priesthood did not immediately reassume his kingly honours. The reconsecration took place on the 16th November, and the ceremonies, feasting, and rejoicing extended over a period of ten to twelve days.

The cattle murrain, which has been raging disastrously in Penang and Province Wellesley, has also made its appearance in Singapore, and in consequence no bullock carts can be obtained for the conveyance of goods to and from the wharves, while beef and milk are scarce, and do not meet with much favour from the European community. We have no means of ascertaining the extent of the ravages of the disease among the cattle in Singapore, but some idea may be gathered from the fact that the Government and Commissariat beef contractor alone has lost sixty or seventy head of cattle, while scarcely a cart is to be seen in the streets, and cargo boats are in great demand.

The last of the second Dutch expedition to Acheen passed through the Straits some days ago, and should have begun its operations ere this, but no advices have yet been received. The forces number about 13,000 men, of which about one half are Europeans, and the others natives. We believe no British man-of-war accompanies the expedition. The Avon and Midge are busy endeavouring to extripate a nest of Chinese pirates that infest the rivers and creeks of Laroot and Perak but their operations had not at last advices been attended with much success; and the Thalia is still at this port. Captain Speedy, formerly Superintendent of Police at Penang, who has entered the service of the Tunku Muntri of Laroot, is busily drilling a force of some 300 Sepoys recruited in India as a semi-military police, to aid in keeping order among the Chinese tin-miners in Laroot; it is reported that he had a skirmish recently with some of the unruly Chinamen, in which his party was worsted, and his brother shot dead, but in the absence of definite information, the report cannot be relied on. The movement on foot among Straits merchants in London, urging the annexation of Perak and Laroot to this Colony, is the cheapest way of restoring order in these territories and protecting the trade of the Colony; and as this can, we believe, be done by subsidizing the native rulers, it is earnestly to be hoped the suggestion will be carried out if possible. If the same policy were also to be adopted with respect to the little native states lying between Perak and Malacca, the results would be of incalculable benefit to these Settlements, and a large tract of country, teeming with minerals and rich in agricultural resources, but now neglected and locked up by incessant petty wars and blockades, would be opened up to British trade and enterprise.

A recent interruption in telegraphic communication between this and Penang was, it was ascertained when effecting the repairs, caused by the cable having been deliberately cut, in order to clear it from a ship's anchor. The local Government, following the example of the Hongkong Government in a similar case, has offered a reward of $250 for such information as will lead to the detection of the prepetrator of the act.

The arrivals via the Suez Canal have been the Asia on the 20th ultimo from Hamburg, Nestor on the 21st from Liverpool, Ningpo on the 23rd and Glenroy on the 26th from London, and Yrurac Bat on the 1st instant from Liverpool via Cadiz. The departures homeward have been the Lord of the Isles on the 25th, Ulysses on the 27th, Oxfordshire on the 29th, and the Craigforth leaves to-day, all for London.—*Straits Times*, Dec. 4.

SIR BARTLE FRERE ON THE THREATENED FAMINE IN BENGAL.

WRITING in the *Times*, Sir Bartle Frere says:—Allow me to say a few words on the appeal which is stated by your correspondent to have been made by the Zemindars' Association at Calcutta to Lord Northbrook to prohibit the export of grain from Bengal. The Vice roy is said to have declined to accede to the suggestion, though supported by high official authority. Supposing these facts to be correctly reported, few who know Lord Northbrook can doubt that he would not be inaccessible to any really sound arguments which could be brought forward in support of the measure; but, as far as can be at present seen, there can, I submit, be little doubt that the objection to the prohibition of export attributed to Lord Northbrook is not only justifiable, but that it is the only course consistent with sound policy at the present moment. From a Zemindar's point of view, perhaps, or viewed as a Bengal rice dealer might view it, something may be said, but not much, in favour of a prohibition of export. If, however, considered simply with reference to the great question of how the largest supplies of food can be got from without to a province where the crops have failed, any prohibition of export from that province would seem almost an act of suicide. The rice trade is not confined to Bengal and Burmah; its ramifications extend far beyond India, to the Eastern Islands, to China, and even to London and New York; and there are, I doubt not, at this moment many firms in this City of London who have as much interest in the rice trade as any rice merchant in Calcutta. What will be the effect on all distant traders if they know that export from Bengal is free and unfettered, and likely so to continue? Will they not say "prices seem likely to rise in Bengal. There is no knowing how high they may go; let us ship all the rice we can to Bengal as speedily as possible. If prices fall, we shall simply lose a small amount of freight, and can carry our cargoes to the Mauritius, China, or other certain markets!" The effect of such reasoning will probably be to bring to Calcutta every available ton of rice which can be brought before next rainfall. But if the distant rice merchant hears that the export of rice is to be prohibited, what will be the character of his telegrams to his correspondents within reach of India? Will he not naturally say, "The export of rice from Bengal is prohibited. Our chance of a market there depends not only on natural causes and the natural course of trade, on which we can calculate, but on official foresight, and the view official men my take of the propriety of letting us take our grain to the best market. There is no knowing when this prohibition may be removed; we may send cargoes of rice to Calcutta and find it impossible to re-export them, even when we could find a better market elsewhere; therefore, send no rice to Calcutta." It is quite possible that Lord Northbrook, seeing that grain merchants will necessarily reason thus, not only in London and Alexandria, but in Moolton and Madras, may consider that, by prohibiting the export of grain from Bengal he may ruin great foreign grain dealers without feeding his own people. He may also naturally argue that export may be prevented by natural means, such as a rise in prices in Bengal; and that if, instead of ruining traders and deranging markets, he helps to raise the price by buying up rice in Bengal for distribution to the needy, he will at one and the same time both keep in the country all the grain the country now possesses, and stimulate imports from distant lands. The question is one, not of abstruse economical science, but of plain common sense; and if Lord Northbrook has decided, as your correspondent supposes he has, there can, I think, be little doubt that his decision is a wise one.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

TELEGRAPHING last night, the Paris correspondent of the *Times* says:—The formation of the new Cabinet has been to-day, as might have been expected, the exclusive subject of conversation. The Republican and Bonapartist newspapers sharply criticise the composition of the Ministry. It is only Liberal-Conservative journals which give it a favourable reception. The retirement of Messrs. Ernoul and de la Bouillerie seems to have given great dissatisfaction to the Extreme Right. The nomination of M. Depeyre, who takes the place of M. Ernoul, meets with marked approbation from the Moderate Right. M. Depeyre, whose opinions are a shade less pronounced than those of M. Ernoul, seems to possess an energy which is prized by the Right. The nomination of M. de Larcy is not considered, however, to meet any of the wants felt at the present moment, this Minister not having shown any special qualifications when he previously held the post of Public Works. On the other hand, regret is expressed that M. de Fourtou, who gave so much satisfaction while discharging the same duties, has not accepted the portfolio in the new Cabinet. M. Decsilligny having left it. It is stated that last night at six o'clock the Duc de Broglie announced to Marshal MacMahon that he abandoned the attempt to form a Cabinet, Messrs. Ernoul and de la Bouillerie not having expressed a distinct acceptance of the declaration of the Duc de Broglie and Decazes, who had stated that they seriously meant to carry into practice the vote of the 19th of November, and to serve the Government of the Marshal without any reservation. It was in consequence of this incident that the Marshal undertook, it is said, to form a Cabinet himself, and to prevent the expression of the objectious he met with from some of his new collaborateurs. The nomination of M. Baragnon as Under-Secretary of State for the Interior, sitting with the Duc de Broglie, produces an irritation among the members of the Right which it is easy to understand. The position of the Duc de Broglie is in no respect changed. Some deference has, however, been shown to M. Magne in making him countersign the decree nominating the Duc de Broglie. It is asserted that the policy of the new Cabinet will not meet with support from the Extreme Right, or from that section of ... Bonapartists who voted in favour of the prolonga... the other hand, it is thought that these ... compensated for by those gained from the ... Centre. The Bourse was not perceptibly ... publication of the names of the new Mi... at first sight seemed in harmony with the ... evening financiers and politicians ... meaning of the new Cabinet in ... retirement ... Ernoul and de la Bouillerie. It is also remarked that the Right Centre has in that matter shown much tact in accepting the substitution of M. Fourtou for M. Batbie.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs:—The Cabinet has at last been formed. It remains a coalition Ministry. The two Bonapartists members, M. Magne and M. Deseilligny, retain their places. The two Orleanists, M. Beule and M. Batbie, make way for two of the same shade of politics, the Duc Decazes and M. de Fourtou; but the two Legitimists, M. Ernoul and M. de la Bouillerie, give place to two others of more moderate views, M. de Larcy and M. Depeyre, who are less blindly fanatical and more open to compromise. The Duc de Broglie remains at the head of the Cabinet, and of course will continue to give it its real character. He takes, besides, the Home Office instead of the Foreign, and will thus have more direct influence over domestic matters. This is much to be regretted, as he has shown himself narrow, bigoted, and incapable of large or conciliatory measures. His ideal of policy is repression and compression. What we must, therefore, expect from this Government and from the future Constitutional laws is a sort of dictatorial regime for seven years; a *bona fide* Republic so far as it goes, but illiberal, clerical, and vexatious. Still the prospect is enough to irritate the Legitimists, and this, together with the new Cabinet, where they say they are not sufficiently represented, has exasperated them. They complain loudly that they have been betrayed. The Bonapartists are less hostile. These are but lovers' quarrels. The Royalists will always be ready to reunite against the Republicans.

A Reuter's telegram, which, however, cites no authority for the statement, says:—The rumour that the Comte de Chambord had abdicated his rights to the French crown is false. The adoption of such a course has not even been discussed.

THE RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

Our correspondent at St. Petersburg says, writing on the 10th instant:—

"A fortnight ago the *Moscow Gazette*, in an article which excited much remark, as it showed a complete change in the usual opinions of that paper, observed that Russia would do better to assist Austria by all the means at her command in protecting the Christians in Bosnia, than merely to look on without any definite policy, as she had hitherto done. This article was evidently directed against General Ignatieff, the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, and it seems to have been written with some knowledge of the intentions of the Government, for the approaching recall of General Ignatieff is now a matter of general conversation in political circles here. It appears that the General's celebrated Odessa speech, in which he declared that it was necessary for Russia and Turkey to be intimate friends (and which gained him the order of the Ojuanie set in brilliants) produced a very bad impression at the Russian Court, where greatest importance is attached just now to the maintenance of friendly relations with Austria. As the General's speech was made just at the time when the difference had broken out between Austria and Turkey in regard to the Bosnian affair, it had all the appearance of a demonstration against Austria, and his recall, if it is really to take place, will show that the Government at St. Petersburgh desires to co-operate with that at Vienna in its peaceful Eastern policy."—*Eastern Budget.*

THE HON. R. BOURKE, M.P., ON THE ASHANTEE WAR AND RUSSIAN AGGRESSION IN ASIA.

THE Hon. R. Bourke, M.P., addressing his constituents at King's Lynn referred to the Ashantee war, and said that after reading the dreary history of the dispute, so far as it had been given to the public by the Government, he thought they must come to the conclusion that this war ought never to have occurred, and that it was the direct result of the policy which had been pursued by the Colonial Office:—

For some years the policy of the Colonial Office had been to withdraw from all our colonies the assistance of the mother country, and to let them shift for themselves as best they might. In our great colonies of America and Austria, where an Anglo-Saxon population had grown up, where wealth had accumulated, where advanced civilization was in active existence, where constitutional government had been established, such a policy, under a cautious Minister, ought to be the basis of our Colonial administration. But where the exigencies of trade and commerce have obliged us to post forts and settlements in savage countries in order to protect the trade and defend our commerce, it was idle, mischievous, pedantic folly to attempt to apply to those settlements, surrounded by barbarous tribes, and peopled with naked savages, addicted to human sacrifices and every species of disgusting rite, the same principles as those that are applied to the great communities of Australia, New Zealand, and Canada, where art, science, commerce, and Christianity were flourishing and advancing far more rapidly than in our own little island. But absurd as such a policy was when applied to barbarous nations, it was still more pernicious when it was applied to tribes over whom we undoubtedly exercised what was called a "protectorate," for in pretending to absolve ourselves from responsibility which our most solemn acts naturally imposed upon us, we left our "protected" tribes to be demolished by their enemies, and practically, by this nominal "protection," prevented them from adopting means of self-defence. The tribes which had been under our protection in West Africa had over and over again besought the British Government to help them to form something like a civilized confederation. We had not only discouraged them in their attempts, but punished them for their presumption. They had told us in pathetic terms that without the British Government "they cannot carry on anything good in the country." There is a widespread desire for more intimate relations with the British Government, yet nothing in the shape of good government and amelioration has been offered to them. Miserable vacillation has been the main feature of our policy, and now we see the result.

Upon the new position of Russia in Central Asia, Mr. Bourke said:—

Last year he addressed them at some length upon the condition of affairs in Central Asia, believing that England's first trouble would come from that quarter. Since then Khiva had been occupied, which, of course, was foreseen, and which he spoke of last year as even then an accomplished fact. Now, he regretted to say, he did not feel at all comfortable about things in that quarter. We were officially informed last year that the Foreign Office knew nothing about the roads and passes of Central Asia. He confessed that was a most alarming admission on the part of the Foreign Office. For considering that the Russians were the neighbours of our ally, the Ameer of Afghanistan, the roads and passes, and everything connected with this country, were of the highest importance to England. Well, what was the result of this professed ignorance, this ostentatious ignorance? A further advance of the Russian army to the town which was called the gate of India. We were informed that the expedition had been sent against Merve. Now, Merve lay between Khiva and Herat, the gate of India, and was an important and the most difficult step on the road. That step we were told, had been taken, and, in his opinion, it was a momentous and important one. Of one thing he was quite sure—it would have a disquieting effect upon India and a disturbing one upon our ally the Ameer of Afghanistan. Another instance of the *laissez faire* mode of conducting Asiatic politics in the Foreign Office was exemplified by what had occurred within the last few months in Arabia. In order to hold Aden, it was necessary that we should have supplies, and these supplies were only to be had from the countries around Aden. These countries had been ruled over for centuries by independent native chieftains With those chieftains we had made treaties. We had told them to apply to us in times of difficulty, and they had done so. For the last two years, Turkey, banished by Russia from the Black Sea, had sought to establish a powerful empire in Arabia. She had sent expeditions to the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf, and she had taken towns on both those littorals by force. This had given a great impulse to the Mahomedan cause all over Arabia and India, and had impressed the Mahomedans very forcibly with the increasing power of the Sultan. We had remonstrated with Turkey feebly and insufficiently. She had paid no attention to our remonstrances, and last week we were told that a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery had moved from Aden, after having had directions from home, to "frighten away" the Turks. We had therein an announcement of an "act of war" by England upon our old friends the Turks, communicated to the public a few hours after the Prime Minister had announced that we had not a controversy with a single civilized Power on the face of the globe. No wonder that diplomacy then grew alarmed, and no wonder that communications were officially made to the newspapers. But he was sorry to say these communications left matters very much where they were. We had been informed that the Turkish Government had ordered her commander to withdraw from Lahej. But what of the other independent chiefs—so less important to us than those of Lahej—whose countries had already been occupied by the Turks, and who had been called upon to offer submission to the Turkish general, who had applied to us for assistance, and with whom we had seldom treaties? He asked what we were going to do about them. How was it that this state of things had been allowed to occur? He did not wish them to attach greater importance to those facts than they thought they deserved; but he confessed he was a little uneasy that those events might embroil us with an ally for whom we had suffered much, and to whom we had a right to speak with commanding authority.

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